REGISTERED No. 5.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,251—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ...... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	6
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,,

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander T. Patterson, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company['s] [illegible] Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible] BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	36	22	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	55	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG about the 2nd July.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S.S. HENRY BOLCKOW, CAPTAIN R. WINTER, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Steamer are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods, failing which they will be landed without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the Steamer's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible]th June 1878. Agents s.s. Henry Bolckow.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY

A BLENDING
OF TH[illegible]
FINEST OLD [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	400	G. Lee	19th do.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at [illegible] p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to **J. R. KELLOCK,** Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	8th July.
KASHGAR	[illegible]	4[illegible]0	E. J. Baker	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to **J. R. KELLOCK,** Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to **J. R. KELLOCK,** Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE, Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

PERFUMERY

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, WHITE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
[illegible], Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ORANGE BITTERS ("STANDARD BRAND.")

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

FINEST Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES, [illegible], WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine:—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the élite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH,
PERSIAN [illegible]
GUAG[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, have been TRANSFERRED to No. 4, CHURCH LANE.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LIST of PERSONS QUALIFIED to be ELECTED, or APPOINTED MEMBERS of the CORPORATION, and of PERSONS QUALIFIED to VOTE at RATEPAYERS' ELECTIONS, is ready, and can be seen at this Office.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st July 1878.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 108th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 108th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, July 1, 1878.

FOR SALE,
THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT,
(ACT I OF 1877),

WITH COPIOUS NOTES illustrated by Indian as well as English Cases, and an elaborate index, by MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L., Pleader Judge's Court, Hooghly.

Price Rupees 2, Postage 2 Annas.

To be had of the Author at Hooghly.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.

THE following is an ABSTRACT of the RESULTS of the Company's Business for the past Financial year:—

	£	s.	d.
2300 New Proposals received for	1,746,841	2	10
1872 New Policies issued Assuring	1,834,879	8	11
Claims by Death paid	487,922	11	9
Revenue	787,687	17	10
Invested Funds	5,316,718	9	5

Copies of the 52nd Annual Report may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

TREACHER & CO.'S
LACTOMETERS OR MILK TESTERS.

CONSTRUCTED to show at once, without any calculation, whether Milk is pure and genuine, or to what extent adulterated.

Complete in case with Trial Glass and directions for use.
Cash, Rs. 3-0; Credit, Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,
CONSIST OF
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.
ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of piece goods at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, printed and coloured piece goods, &c.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.
AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property in Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July instant, on the premises, by order of Navibai, widow and administratrix of Gullianjee Ludha, deceased, all that piece of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Row, near the Bazaar Gate, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Lookhmanjee Heerjee Carsoo Maharaj, on the west by the said Hornby Row, on the north by moiety of a sweeper's passage and the house of Woodha Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Damother Ludhensey, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 515, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments formerly under No. 40 and now under No. 44.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AN English ENGINEER, 20 years' experience, seeks employment. 1st Class Certificates and 1st Class Testimonials. Speaks Hindustanee. Apply X, care of this office.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry Champagne, [illegible]; Saccone's Gibraltar and Baker [illegible]; Dujay's Pog Brandy, &c., Apply to W[illegible]

[illegible] the late PH[illegible] PARI[illegible] [illegible] and Co. [illegible] Bo[o]ns.

[illegible] ustralian carriage [illegible]

[illegible] and showy [illegible] nearly new.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.			Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.			NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.			Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.		
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs.	1	14	Rs.	1	12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs.	1	10	Rs.	1	8
Orange Pekoe		1	10		1	8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine		1	8		1	6
Pekoe Extra Fine		1	10		1	8	Souchong		1	6		1	4
Hoita Mixture		1	10		1	8	Royal Family Mixture		1	2		1	0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

Messrs. J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
,, L. FURLAND & CO.'S BRANDY.
,, BOUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDY.
,, TRICOCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
,, AYALA & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Messrs. DEINHARD & CO.'S GERMAN WINES.
,, BERNARD & CO.'S ENCORE WHISKEY.
,, FREMINET ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE.
VICHY MINERAL WATERS CO., VICHY.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

* BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

Duty and Town Duty paid.

		Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	own	11	0	6	8
CHATEAU LAROSE	,,	16	0	8	12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	,,	18	8	10	8
PAULLIAC	,,	17	0	9	8
ST. ESTEPHE	,,	15	8	8	12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC	,,	19	8	10	12
SAUTERNE	,,	17	8	[illegible]	8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	,,	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU TALENCE	,,	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	,,	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	,,	27	0	15	0
BARSAC	,,	18	0	10	0

* BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

CHABLIS	own	18	8	10	8
POMARD	,,	20	8	11	0
CHAMBERTIN	,,	21	8	11	8
SPARKLING RED	,,	30	0	16	0

* CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Extra Dry, strongly recommended	own	48	0	24	0
Do. Vintage 1868	,,	46	0	24	0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	,,	40	0	22	0
Do. in Magnums	,,	70	0	..	
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	,,	38	0	21	0
CHAMPAGNE for Cup	,,	27	0	14	8

* SHERRIES.

Duty and Town Duty paid.

		Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
OLD PALE SHERRY, recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	own	18	0	...	
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	,,	24	0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pale and dry	,,	28	0	...	
AMONTILLADO, of great softness and bouquet	,,	31	0	...	
MANZANILLA, remarkable dryness and purity, suitable for Invalids	,,	33	0	...	
MONTILLA, of Cordova, the perfection of dry Wine, nutty, recommended to Connoisseurs	,,	35	0	..	
AMOROSO, very choice and superior	,,	37	0	..	

* PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood; (White capsule and label)	own	20	0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	,,	22	0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (Black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	,,	24		..	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular Blue capsule and label) this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	,,	34	0	..	

* STILL MOSELLES.

[illegible]	own	24	0	..	
ZELTINGEN	,,	30	0	..	
SCHARZBERG					

* SPARKLING MOSELLES.

[illegible]	own	28	8	16	2
BRAUNEBERGER	,,	33	8	13	12
JOSEPHSHOFFER	,,	36	8	20	4
ZELTINGER	,,	33	8	21	4
SCHARZHOFBERGER	,,	30	8	16	12
CREMANT [illegible]					

DISCOUNT:—Orders *accompanied* by *cash* for single doz[en] [illegible] will carry a discount of 5 per cent.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with Railway receipt.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their [illegible] for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED P[RICES].

OFFICE SUITS.

[illegible]	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs.	25
Tweed Suits [illegible]	,, 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	,,	30
Fancy West of England [illegible]				

DRESS SUITS.

[illegible] Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs.	28
1st Quality, lined through Cloth	,, 65			
2nd do. do. [illegible]				

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

[illegible] Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs.	20
Blue or Black [illegible] Visiting Coat	,, 30	do. do. Vest	,,	8
Do. [illegible]				

TROUSERS.

[illegible]	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs.	12
Tweed [illegible] Trousers	,, 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	,,	12
Fancy do. do. Extra quality	,, 15	Drab do. do. do.	,,	12
[illegible] Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	,, 20			

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs.	12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs.	8
Coloured French Cambric	,, ,, 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from	12 to 14
Oxford [illegible]	,, ,, 48	Silk and Wool do.	,, ,,	15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each ,, 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from	5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.

WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS.
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
[illegible] AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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NOTICES.

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THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without griping. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents—Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta, Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde wrote for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies [illegible]."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

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BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills [illegible] them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to [illegible] illness [illegible] action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many [illegible] cases [illegible] avoided or mitigated. They will be found [illegible] single dose to restore health to the body [illegible] mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, [illegible] Street, London, W., England. In Boxes ONLY, 1s. 1½d. [illegible] 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—[illegible] to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," [illegible] bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name [illegible] and address

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. [illegible] & CO.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a Card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and no other than him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, whilst medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe sufferings, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1866) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON,

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN POONA.

A PRIVATE TUTOR (Lon. Univ.) is prepared to receive a FEW PUPILS (EUROPEANS ONLY) as Boarders or Day-scholars. Terms on application. Address in the first instance to D. A., Poona.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England, and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Anemone Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as Mango Grafts, Pomelos, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 10 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1849, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
Sole Agents.
6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAN[illegible] [illegible] CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank.
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best material, under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in statu quo.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrefactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of [illegible] and [illegible]. It is simple and harmless, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison can't live when we are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body [illegible].

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address [illegible]

BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 200.

At ordinary D. P. W. rates, a profit of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month per Kiln can easily be made by a Contractor.

An evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted to him.

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer [illegible] [illegible] BAVARIAN BEER of the Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
[illegible], Meadow Street.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST-CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

[illegible] FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz.	Quarts.
[illegible]	Do. ,, 18	per	do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz.	[illegible]
AMONTILLADO SHERRY	,, 25	per	do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	,, 18	per	do.
CHABLIS	Do. ,, 16	per	[illegible]
Do.	Do. ,, 18	per 2 [illegible]	Pints.
CHATEAU SELAIR (Fine Claret)	,, 18	per	[illegible]
LORMONT	Do. ,, 14	per	[illegible]
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	,, 11	[illegible]	
ST. JULIEN (Hauteterre)	,, [illegible]		
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	,, [illegible]		

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 1st JULY 1878.

BUSINESS has been almost at a standstill here to-day owing to the continuance of heavy rain, which has, however, we hear, extended to Cutch, Kattywar and Khandeish; and also at Jubbulpore a good downpour is reported. As these are large grain-producing districts, and crop prospects are now very favourable, it is to be hoped that all fear of a third year of famine may now be considered at an end. Reuter's telegrams of Saturday report [illegible] advance in Consols from 95⅞ to 96. [illegible] quotations for Rentes are unchanged at 113½. [illegible] In Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper are unchanged [illegible] decline of 10s. per cent. Bank shares we observe a [illegible] Mercantile, and [illegible] share in Orientals, [illegible] advance of £2 per share in Chartered; and [illegible] Shanghai. In the General Produce market [illegible] Hongkong and [illegible] The only quotable alterations are a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Good Ordinary Native Ceylon Coffee, and an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed on the spot.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed steady, sales 5,000 bales, prices unchanged. From New York Middling Uplands is quoted at 11½ cents. which is an advance of ⅛ on Friday's quotation. Futures are unchanged at 11⅛ cents. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	1,000	1,100	1,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,193,000	3,915,200	4,062,000

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England is reported on Saturday of £100,000 for France. The market rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills in the open market is unchanged at 2¼ per cent.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 52¾d. to ⅞d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advices.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	425,075
Do. " Branches	Inc. "	163,411
Other Deposits	Inc. "	15,69,438
Loans	Dec. "	2,51,610
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	20,548
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. "	2,14,653
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	18,18,279

The return is, we believe, generally considered a weak one, but there is nothing in it of sufficient importance at this season of the year to lead us to anticipate any material alteration in the Bank's rate of discount; the most noticeable feature is the increase of Rs. 18,18,279 under the heading of Cash and Currency Notes.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 94⅞ for both Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 104 for Fives-and-a-half. Holders of the New Four-and-a half per cent. Loan are very firm, and sales have been effected during the day both here and in Calcutta at Rs. 100⅛ to Rs. 100⅜.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Rates have been weak throughout, and although early in the day Bank Bills were sold for August at 1s. 8¼d. on demand there are only sellers at 1-16th per Rupee below that rate at the close, owing to the weakness reported in Calcutta, where 3 months' sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 8 5-16d. and 6 months' sight 1s. 8⅜d.

To-day's closing quotations are as follows, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 15-32d.	"

On Calcutta there are sellers of demand drafts at 100 1-16 and of 60 days' sight at 99⅞.

The SHARE MARKET shows increased signs of firmness, and Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares have generally advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each. A further advance in Bank of Bombay and National Bank Shares is reported, and Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation shares have advanced to Rs. 1,900.

In COTTON no business has been reported, but rates are nominally unchanged.

SEEDS are quiet. Linseed at Rs. 6-9 and GUZERAT RAPESEED Rs. 712 per cwt.

WHEAT.—The market is dull at Rs. 37 to 38 per candy for good White.

FREIGHTS are depressed. Owing to the boisterous weather shipping operations are at a standstill. Rates are nominally 15s. per ton by steamer and 17s. 6d. for Iron vessels for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly in better demand, but the weather has put a stop to business in this market also.

COALS are quite unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

[illegible]NKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	136
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	740
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	112
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	[illegible]	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.	500	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning	[illegible]	500	all	65 p. s.	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	82
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000			
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,400
				p.s.*	1,045
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.*	235
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s	75
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	40
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	200
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	875
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	985
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	970
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	830
K. Mooonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	870
Madras Spinning	360	1,250	all	Nil	775
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,260
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s.*	315
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s.*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	40 p.s.*	1,345
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	260
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	925
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	765
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	835 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	800
Do do. ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	265
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	715

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. c.	203
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Agent Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	625
Berar Company (New)	135	500	all	45 p.s	485
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	195
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,800	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do	450
East India Press and G. Co	500	800	all	15 do	220
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	..	100 do	845
French Press Co	800	500	all	40 do	380
Imperial Press Co	1,150	–	1,400	100 do	805
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	250	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,300
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	500

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s	1,900
Bombay Gas Company	60,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	625
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	500	300	30 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	300	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	605 xd.
Vizagapatam Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	5 p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 29th June as compared with the statement issued on the 22nd June:—

LIABILITIES.	22nd June. Rs.	29th June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,26,123	42,01,048
Do do. at Branches	20,06,871	30,69,282
Other Deposits	1,34,68,154	1,48,37,592
Post Bills	45,192	44,081
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,04,949	7,21,545
	3,37,40,219	3,50,34,151
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	26,60,350	26,60,350
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,89,965	19,92,064
Loans on Security of do. do.	32,74,895	30,23,243
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,887	2,158
Bills Discounted	1,15,62,331	1,16,83,979
Stamps	2,064	2,923
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,30,288 Amount applied in reduction 1,75,000	3,55,288	3,55,288
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,06,536	4,81,867
Cash and Currency Notes	1,29,85,356	1,48,14,145
	3,37,40,219	3,50,34,151

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING.

OF the £400,000 offered for sale by the Secretary of State yesterday, only £372,000 has been allotted as follows:—

On Calcutta	£352,000	average [illegible] or	bills. 1-8 3/16 & 1-8¼
Bombay	20,000	" [illegible] or	1-8 3/16
	£372,000		

Tenders at the minimum of 1-8 3/16 received in full in both [illegible], and the allotments were all in bills. Notice is given that next week only £300,000 will be offered. Silver has declined to 52¾d. The sterling exchange market showed a firmer feeling this morning, at the opening of business, Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, being named at 1-8¾ to 1-8 9/16, with more general disposition to sell, but after some business had been transacted at the higher rate, it was withdrawn in one or two quarters. Quotations stand this afternoon, for 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1-8½ to 1-8 9/16, for on demand 1-8¼ and for Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1-8 3/16. Credits may be quoted at 1-8⅝ to 1-8 11/16, and documents 1-8 11/16 to 1-8¾.

At the Director's weekly meeting at the Bank of Bengal this morning no change was made in the charges for money, and the minimum still stands at 4 per cent.

The margin on previous loans on Government Paper has been decreased two per cent., and the rate for advances on the new 4½ per cent. loan has been fixed at 98. The weekly statement ending 25th instant shows the following alterations:—

Private deposits, have increased	12	lakhs.
Credits decreased	3	"
Bills discounted, decreased	2½	"
	17½	"
Less loans, increased	1	"
Showing decrease in private trade demand	16½	"

The Government balances have decreased by 16½ lakhs and the cash balances are higher by about 9 lakhs, and now stand in proportion to liabilities at 71 per cent. Under the head of Post Bills these have been reduced by about 6½ lakhs.

There has not been so much doing in the Government Paper market to-day. Closing rates are for 4 per cents. 95, 4½ per cents. (1872) 95, and new 4½ per cent. loan 100-2 to 100-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

HER MAJESTY'S VESTAL, Captain Tracy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden.

THE ship GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain G. Mackinlay, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE ship DOCHRA, 966 tons, Captain H Spalding, will sail to-day for Batavia, in ballast.

THE ship RAJPOOT, 1,244 tons, Captain R. Andrews, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. CASTELLO, 1,432 tons, Captain K. Hore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 2nd June, with Miss Kentfield as a passenger, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and seventeen deck passengers.

THE ship TIMOUR, 840 tons, Captain B. P. Dobbin, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool, 13th March, brought a cargo of 1,247 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. HUMBERT, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Arnott, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Newcastle and Middlesbrough, brought a cargo of railway materials and [illegible]. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain M. Paterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. Ebden, and twenty-three deck passengers.

A TELEGRAM received at Singapore on the 18th instant from Saigon, announced that the British barque Magnolia, Captain Cator, which left Singapore, timber-laden, for Shanghai, on the 23rd ultimo, had been abandoned off Pulo Condore, on the 3rd instant.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, June 28.
	Castello (s)	Hore	Calcutta, June 2.
	Africa (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, June 7.
	H. M. S. Vestal	Tracy	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Assiria (s)	Baselli	Genoa.
	Glandinorwig	Jones	Callao.
	Garibaldi	Thatcher	Astoria.
	Valley Forge	Woodberry	Astoria.
	Aberfoyle	Desantry	Browse Island.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Galloway, Mackinlay, to Rangoon.
Ship Dochra, Spalding to Batavia.
Ship Rajpoot, Andrews, to Liverpool.

The steamer Bellona, to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
27	Naworth Castle(s)	Brown	London, May 2.
	Lord Lyndhurst	Roberts	London, March 15.
	Zuleika	Riddell	Bombay, June 10.
	Star of Persia	Mahood	London, April 13.
	Foyle	Manson	Table Bay, May 18.
	Rollo	Mackerby	Swan River, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June 27.—Steamers Peshawur and Reliance, Ships Cape Verde and Alexander Mackenzie.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Rollo—A British Barque (showed K B N S) from Akyab to Falmouth in lat 8-45 S, long 23-21 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
28	Latona	Mauritius.
	Harmonia	Boston.
29	Ava (s)	Calcutta.
	Chinsura (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
29	Latona	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—50 boxes tinned plates, Kassumally Lallmeya.
Trentham Hall s—50 boxes tinned plates, Kassumally Lallmeya; 2 cases soap, Surfally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Battle Abbey—2 casks writing ink, Heptoolbhoy Kadurbhoy.
[illegible]nina s—2 casks zinc paint, 20 drums linseed oil and 1 cask [illegible] Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 14 kegs iron rivets, [illegible] Cadur Amerdin; 3 cases soap, A H Mahomedally.
Galatea s—150 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Surat s—[illegible] boxes tinned plates, Jewanjee Esmailjee.

FROM VENICE.

Khiva s—4 cases [illegible], Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—[illegible] bundles [illegible] tubes, Hasonally Cassumally; 56 cases clay pipes, [illegible] Goolamhoosein.
Galatea s—25 drums mineral [illegible] turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM [illegible].

Assiria s—75 cases brandy, [illegible] P. Badu[illegible] and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY [illegible].

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana s—500 cwts. myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Olympia s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Berninia s—60 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 20 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 40 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 78 bales cotton, Nursee Jaitha; 159 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 45 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 49 bales cotton, Heeranund Khilldass; 32 bales wool, Nundram Begramjee; 52 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 53 bales cotton, Khan Mahamed Nensey.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—14 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 134 cwts. Bhorns, Hajee Mahamed Esmail Kermanee; 20 bales hides, Mahamed Jamal.
Travancore s—17 cwts Bhorns, 6 cwts D horns 30 cwts. coolfa and 212 cwts turmeric, Curreemsee Poonja; 16 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 130 cwts. B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Howard s—2,250 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—64 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—108 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

City of Baltimore s—12 cwts gunda horns and 15 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 58½ cwts cloves, M O Ebram; 20 cwts sandalwood, Ladhabhoy Chottoo; 169 cwts ooplate, Amlook Khoolchund; 74 chests opium, Venechund Joitadass; 135 chests opium, Jafraabhoy Peerbhoy; 5 chests opium, Hardyal Kashee[illegible]; 2 chests opium, Taruchund Seetaram; 4 [illegible] Khoolchund [illegible]; 42 chests opium, Tarachund Tichmeeram; 10 chests [illegible] Goolraz Singanee; 12 chests opium, Magunlall Vurreechund.

HIGH COURT—JULY 2.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Josey Narranjee Nanabhoy vs Pundia Dulputram B.
In person—Gungabai vs Balaram Heeralall and another.

LONG CAUSES.

715-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmalice Withuldas and another vs Hurjeewun Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer B, Munshee and B.

43-78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Aylajee—Nanu and H.

268-77—Muljee and B—M B Barbhaya and another vs Moses Reubin P—Balkrishna and B.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

777-77—Mr Bicknell—Lilladhur Cullianjee and another vs Memon Abdulla Jiva.

209-77—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Runchordass S vs Thucker Dayal Jairam—Craigie, H and L.

224-77—Mr Bicknell—Bai Sherzoze widow and others vs Davidass Purshotumdass.

277-77—Bhaishunk N—Thucker Khimjee J vs Allaruckia Sewjee
278-77—Ardersaer and H—J F Aldridge and others vs Rajan Agoo.
281-77—Remington, H and C—Sir C J Forbes and others vs Dayabhoy Ameerchund.

288-77—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Dhurumsey B vs The Madras S and W Company, Limited.

289-77—Crawford and B—Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Co. vs D Rustomjee Appoo and others.

292-77—In person—Duckhomsey Nappoo vs Laljee Poonsey and others.

295-77—Ardeser and H—Manordass Hurruckchund vs The Madras S and W Company.

297-77—Remington, H and C—J G Smith and others vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer S.

301-77—Remington, H and C—Sir C J Forbes and others vs Edward Cabral and another.

For further directions on Commissioner Report.

192-75—Mr Turner—Currimbhoy Heerjee vs R Sorabjee and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

28-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Naroojee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Baleristna and B.

668-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudbabai vs Bai Bappoo and others—Crawford and B and in person.

646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

135-78—Bhaishunker N—Kessowjee Jadowjee and another vs Kassegur Heeragar—H Bicknell.

196-78—In person—V A Quincy and others vs J B Quincy and another—Rimington, H and C.

198-78—Bhaishunker N—Mottchund Hurruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.

201-78—Pestonjee K—Hussenbhoy Goolam Hocsein vs Purshotum Kessowjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Little, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

JUNE 30.

Seton, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Little, Lieut Col. Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Griffiths, Capt. 5th Regt, to rejoin, to Dugshai.
Tuthill, Surg. on duty, to Deolalee.
Irwin, Lieut, 5th Regt, to rejoin, to Dugshai.
Alexander, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion:—

12th Regiment Sub-Lieut William Frederick Perceval to be Lieut, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 28th April 1877.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment—Lieut S S Parkyn to be Interpreter, vice LeQuesne, proceeded on leave to England on medical certificate, there being no fully qualified subaltern available. Dated 24th April 1878.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment—Lieut Henry John Meares to be Instructor of Musketry vice Pollock, promoted, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 15th May 1878.

58th Regiment—Sub-Lieutenant Gerard Thomas Noel to be Lieutenant, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 14th June 1878.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut H C Lamb is confirmed in the appointment of Squadron Officer, vice Captain W R Hamilton, deceased.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 13th June 1878, making the following appointments, consequent on the death of Captain W R Hamilton:—

Major F P W Freeman, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Colonel M N Prendergast, in addition to his other duties.

Captain D Adamson, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Colonel E H C Simpson.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 10th June 1878, making the following appointment with effect from the 8th idem, consequent on the arrival of Lieut Colonel H Melvill:—

Captain H C Creak, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Colonel C W Fletcher, on sick leave.

Captain A J T Welchman, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain J L Ferris, on furlough.

9th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 8th June 1878, appointing Captain H O Woodhouse, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the return to duty of Captain H L Young, no qualified subaltern being available.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·681
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air (whole sky clouded =1)	·937
Extent of cloudy sky	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·1
Minimum do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind	SW, SSW, SSE, SE, SSE, WNW, W, WSW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	374
Fall	3·65
Fall during the month	20·49
To year	20·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·97

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... 7th, 1h, 11·3m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 2	English Mail expected.	5 28	6 39	0 48 a	6 9 m 6 5 a
Wed 3	......	5 29	6 39	0 40 m 1 26 a	6 59 m 7 38 a
Th. 4	......	5 29	6 40	1 22 m 2 3 a	7 47 m 8 23 a
Fri. 5	......	5 29	6 40	2 20 m 2 40 a	8 25 m 9 11 a
Sat. 6	......	5 29	6 40	3 11 m 3 34 a	9 15 m 10 2 a
Sun. 7	3rd Sunday after Trinity	5 30	6 39	4 15 m 4 22 a	10 11 m 11 2 a
Mon. 8	......	5 30	6 39	5 31 m 5 18 a	11 22 m ......

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FOX—June 30th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

ROSE—June 28th, at Satara, the wife of Surgeon Major C. G. H. Ross, H. M.'s 4th Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PRIDEAUX—June 27th, at Mhow, Central India, Hugh Guillum Anstice beloved son of Captain and Mrs. R. A. Prideaux, 6th Regiment N. I., aged 14 months and 7 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—June 24th, at Bogra, the wife of Dr. R. A. Barker of a son.

LEGGATT—June 25th, at Chicacole, the wife of Geo. R. Leggatt, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TWEEDIE—LANE—June 25th, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev. J. W. Hunt, Chaplain, Thomas Wallis Tweedie, Esq., of Dhanwar, to Edith, second daughter of W. Lane, Esq., late Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1878.

REUTER'S telegram which we published yesterday morning, on the subject of the papers in connection with the Vernacular Press Act, must have been either "mutilated in transmission," or wrongly interpreted by the agent at Bombay. According to the telegram, the Secretary of State, in his despatch dated 31st May, recommended the Government of India to "rescind "a portion of the Act and allow the Native "Indian Press to submit proofs to the Gov"ernment." The message should evidently read—"rescind that portion of the Act which "requires the Native Press to submit proofs "to the Government." Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in replying to a question put by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons on June 3, said —"I have "laid upon the table of the House the papers "relating to the subject, and from the last "despatch it will be seen that the Secretary of "State in Council has requested the Govern"ment of India to refrain from putting that "portion of it into operation which relates to "the examination and revision of the proofs by "some Government officer." This proposed censorial alteration was, however, only to have used as an alternative in the new Act to the restrictive provisions of the Act. It was offered to the cases of editors who preferred submitting proofs of their articles to a Government officer to running the risk of having their papers stopped or presses attached and [illegible] According to the telegram already referred to the Secretary of State, alarmed no doubt at Mr. [illegible] stone's threatened opposition, has now gone [illegible] further, and required the Government of India to renounce what may be called the main principle of the Vernacular Press Act. "Criticism of official "measures," we are told, "is not to be pre"vented, but only sedition." If this modification of the Act be accompanied by instructions that the courts of law, and not the executive officers of the Government in each district, shall be allowed to be the judges of what constitutes sedition, then there will be nothing left of the new Act for anyone to complain about. In fact, we shall then get back to the state of things which existed under the old law. That that law invested the Government with ample powers for the suppression of seditious writings and the punishment of public journalists who incited the people to resist the authority of the Government and to break the peace, must be sufficiently evident to whoever has read with attention the recent proceedings against native editors at Surat. It perplexes us to understand what larger powers even the Government of Sir Richard Temple can wish that its officers should possess. It can hardly be desired that a collector or magistrate should be authorized to imprison or hang without inquiry any poor wretch of an editor who may write an article that offends his sense of dignity.

THE Indian Arms Act, about which considerable discussion took place a few months ago when it was introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Local Governments have been asked to express their views upon it, and in all probability it will come into force on the 1st October next after the ordinary notification has been issued by the Governor-General in Council. Its intentions are clear enough. It is meant to give the Government a complete hold on every arm in British India, to check the importation of weapons into native States, and to prevent any from falling into the hands of Nepaulese, Affghans, or Beloochees beyond the Frontier. We do not see exactly what effect it will have upon those native States which possess arsenals. Perhaps the prohibition of the carriage of sulphur or parts of arms, or machinery for manufacturing arms, is meant to apply to this important part of the question, although as a matter of fact the arsenals in these native States are already supplied with machinery, while sulphur is probably to be procured in neighbouring mines. In our opinion the growth of arms and ammunition is more dangerous in feudatory States than in British India, where the inhabitants, as a rule, are peaceable and well-disposed and not likely to misuse fire-arms. Local Governments have been requested to state what districts they think ought to be disarmed, and to state their reasons for thinking so. We have no doubt the plain English of this is that a number of districts will be disarmed. Local Governments will find reasons as thick as blackberries to propose a general disarmament, which is, we suspect, the new imperial object which the Government of India has in view. A general disarmament would simplify the working of the Act, as officials would not be worried by questions arising out of one part of the country not being disarmed, and other parts being disarmed, and the Government of India would be able to repose in peace and confidence in the complete absoluteness of its power.

The Governor General intends to reserve to himself the power of exempting certain persons or districts from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in the Act, and we find that he proposes to exempt from the operation of the prohibition against going armed, or possessing arms (except cannon) and ammunition, in the following classes of persons—all soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police officers, jail officers serving Government; all magistrates, justices of the peace, honorary magistrates, and judicial officers of or above the rank of munsiff; all European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress; all consuls, all duly accredited vakeels or agents of native States; all feudatory chiefs with their retinues on the occasion of their entering or residing in British India. It will be observed that there is no mention in this list of Parsees or any other kind of natives. Nevertheless Lord Lytton the other day granted the Parsees and others permission to join Volunteer Corps. How he expects them to be useful as Volunteers when they are not permitted to carry arms or possess ammunition, we do not understand. He has exempted, for the present, "bows and arrows" from the operation of the Act. He surely does not expect the Parsees to enter the ranks armed with these primitive weapons and stand shoulder to shoulder with men armed with Martini-Henry rifles. Such a combination would look ludicrous, and we are afraid it would not do at all. The Viceroy may be able to get over the difficulty we have pointed out by adding a special section in the Act to entitle Parsees and other natives to carry arms after they become Volunteers, and we should not wonder if this course were suggested to him by Sir Richard Temple. Local Governments desiring the exemption of any classes or persons not included in the list of privileged persons are requested to submit a statement of their recommendations with reasons. This will enable Sir Richard Temple to point out that Parsees and other natives on becoming Volunteers, ought to be allowed to bear arms like their European or East Indian comrades, otherwise the gracious permission which his Excellency recently gave to Mr Cowasjee Dorabjee and his brethren to join the Bombay Volunteer Corps must prove a snare and a delusion. Although the bows of the ancient Persians played a prominent part in Sir Richard's recent panegyrics upon the Parsees, we do not think he would like to see them armed with those weapons in the regiment of which he is the distinguished Colonel.

Local Governments are expected to give particulars regarding persons the nature of whose duty requires them to carry fire-arms. Thus in some parts of India "tanseel chuprassees," village watchmen, and process-servers, go armed, while in some of the Kattywar and Frontier States village headmen and other minor officials are compelled to keep arms. The Governor General will be ready to notify exemptions for such classes of people on cause being shown by Local Governments by the 1st September, and their recommendations are to be specified as to persons or classes to be exempted. We think this is expecting too much. Decisions as to what particular persons should carry arms in disturbed districts ought to be left to Local Governments, who could delegate their powers to some officer on the spot whom they could trust. In an emergency, it would be ridiculous to have to apply to the Governor General for special sanction to let a particular person bear arms. Before an answer could be received all the mischief might be done that the responsible official on the spot desired to be averted. Local Governments are to frame rules, among other things, for the periodical inspection of the books and stocks of licensed vendors of fire-arms and licensed manufacturers. Here is more vexatious interference with the rights of private individuals! Not only is a salesman of fire-arms, every one of which has passed through the Custom-House and is known to Government, liable to have his affairs pryed into by the Trades Licence Tax collector but immediately afterwards a policeman or a magistrate or any other authorised person may come in and turn over his stock and his books again. The Government of India is singularly unfortunate in devising harrassing legislation which causes an amount of irritation that does it no good but the contrary. Instead of endeavouring to make its Custom-House and police and preventive officers as expert as possible in doing their duties, it devises legislation calculated to encourage the greatest laxity at the subsequent expense of the trading and mercantile community. The opium rules promulgated in the Bombay Custom-House the other day are an example of this kind of blundering. Because Custom-House officers may not have done their duty thoroughly in the beginning, a set of rules are framed with the object of discovering smuggling which, if it existed, should have been discovered in the act, and these rules are so framed as not only to cause a vast deal of annoyance to traders but also to imperil the whole of a great and valuable export trade. It is much to be regretted that so much of this irritating, meddlesome interference with the operations of trade is sanctioned, for the Government of India loses more by it than it gains. In the case of persons licensed to vend fire-arms and ammunition, it would surely be sufficient to cause them, on their application for renewed licences, to account for the disposal of the arms and ammunition covered under the licences previously granted. This no respectable tradesman would object to do, or would have any difficulty in doing, whereas the ransacking [illegible] open [illegible] by the police would be an [illegible] to [illegible] as [illegible] to him as it would be [illegible] periodically [illegible] to have his bank-book to see that [illegible] by the police in order [illegible] his pay or his [illegible] possess more money than [illegible] account for. If [illegible] private income could reasonably [illegible] entering a man's shop be said that the power of [illegible] counts and inventory and examining his accounts [illegible] his stock prevents smuggling; but if the Government officials did their duty properly there [illegible] be little or no smuggling, and, as we have said, the system devised by Government appears [illegible] the principle that the original defects [illegible] devised on [illegible] vants must be remedied by of its servants [illegible] tion of irritating subsequent precautions inflicted upon merchants and tradesmen. There ought to be little difficulty in the way of Government abandoning the system of espionage upon shops which it is proposing to introduce. There are only two ways in which arms or ammunition or machinery for manufacturing these can reach a shop-keeper. They must be imported either seawards or from the interior of India. According to the new Act, arms, ammunition or stores [illegible] cannot pass in or out of India [illegible] except through Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ra[illegible], Kurrachee, and Aden. Efficient Custom-House regulations at these few ports would check every [illegible] brought to them. As for manufactories [illegible] and, a Custom-House officer kept specially at each to check what passed in or out of it would meet all the requirements of the public service. [illegible] if pains were taken to have a thoroughly e[illegible] preventive staff, the necessity for [illegible] tradesmen in the way now proposed [illegible] reduced to such a degree that it [illegible] worth the trouble or expense of [illegible] are glad to see that sp[illegible] introduced to enable pe[illegible] for private purposes such [illegible] about with them and [illegible] only there must be a licence to [illegible]

COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now-a-days there is in almost every civilised town a stir about establishing a Lawad Court—that is, a Court consisting of some principal townsmen as judges who adjudicate upon the claims of the litigant parties by way of arbitration. At Poona, Indapore, and at some places in the Sholapore Collectorate, Ahmednuggur and Nassick, such Courts have been established. To follow their example, some principal townsmen here (at Ratnagiri), one of them being an editor of a local journal, and one an influential official of Government, did make an attempt, in the year 1876, to institute a Sabha, and accordingly a Sabha called "the Nyaya Sabha of Ratnagiri" was established. This Sabha was, in fact, an arbitration court; the beginning of it, to an inexperienced mind, appeared to be promising; but at the end, the result is, as it was expected, the Nyaya Sabha or the Lawad Court, as it is commonly called, went to the grave to take almost an eternal rest, soon after the departure of the Government officer who had taken a very active part in its prosperity and long life. The other important circumstance in connection with this Sabha, I feel it my duty to bring to your notice, is that out of 42 suits, if my information is correct, in 40, the same persons were plaintiffs and defendants.

Everybody must admit that this system of referring their disputes to arbitration is very beneficial to the interests of the people. This will at once put an end to useless litigation and waste of money. This will save people from trouble and endless bother, and Government from much expense, and by degrees improvements in trade and wealth shall be the consequences. In a country where litigation is so rife, and where perjury and forgery are so extensively prevalent, this arbitration system will certainly do endless good. The only thing to be seen now is, is India in her present condition well suited for such a reform? and are our wise countrymen, few as they are, justified in directing their intellects towards this subject at present?

I am decidedly of opinion that if people at all succeed in establishing a court like this, this would be the renewing of the old tyranny and irregular rule of the Peishwa. It is a well-known fact that a native of this country will care more for his caste than for his country, and how is it possible then that he will have in this subject of general interest, selfish as he is, in a satisfactory manner. The caste system in India has produced in the minds of all a feeling of resentment, and this feeling, which is strong in the mind of an Indian, is perpetually suggesting new ways of achieving that vengeance which is almost as dear as life to him. A few of the selfish natives of the higher classes, in order to acquire a reputation and good name, in a particular circle, with a motive not free from interest, try to impress upon the minds of some of the ignorant people the supposed good consequences of this system. It is worth keeping in mind that a great mass of the population of India, including more especially the higher classes, do not make it a habit of speaking the truth, or regard falsehood with feelings of shame and abhorrence. There cannot be a perjury or a forgery case unless there be at the bottom *pandherpeska*, a person of the highest caste almost. I think this fact is well known to every judicial officer in this country, European as well as native; and oftentimes warnings have been given by the superior courts, to these functionaries, that oral testimony in India should be received with great caution. It is a matter of fact, I submit, that every judge in India, particularly in the district of Ratnagiri, who has based his judgments on the oral testimony of witnesses alone, has always gone astray. Instances have been brought to notice that some people in this District forged bonds and sued their adversaries thereon, who, instead of proving the falsity of the plaintiff's case, admitted the bond, forged an acquittance, and thus defended themselves. Such is the general character of almost every native who has not properly imbibed the thorough principles of a liberal education, and who has not renounced the staunch adherence to caste feelings and prejudices. I believe, as long as caste system is not extinct and feelings of resentment of one caste against another are not faded away, a Lawad Court, or a Nyaya Sabha, as it was called here, would do more mischief than good, and particularly in a town like Ratnagiri where caste feeling in every native heart is burning with vengeance and resentment.

I am afraid some ignorant people, by the misleading eloquence proceeding from an editor or some such influential individual, may yield to abide themselves by the judgments of such courts, and may thus bring upon themselves everlasting misery. It is only those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the native character and with native mode of administering justice—I mean of a Brahmanical Government—who say that such a system will work out immense benefit to native society. But a day or two's acquaintance with a few will certainly bewilder the wisest foreigners. I think that attempts to establish institutions like the present, where there is no law to guide, will result in immense snares for native society. The Nyaya Sabha of Ratnagiri was an offshoot of the great Sarvajanik Sabha at Poona, and therefore one must not expect, and I do not expect, more benefits from it than from the latter. The latter, no doubt, though apparently established for the general good, is for promoting the influence, if I am rightly informed, of one particular sect. No European officer who has a thorough acquaintance with the manners and customs of the native community will ever suggest such an idea or make any attempt towards such civilization. There are a great many things to be done before one can come to Nyaya Sabhas, or Lawad Courts like these.

No like attempts were ever made in the civilised countries of Europe, Asia, and America. Why should such attempts be then suggested to India alone, where, under the present circumstances, there is every chance of mischief being the result? I believe England is the best field for such courts, where the best arbitrators are easily to be procured, and impartial justice is the most sure remedy to the inhabitants. But did they ever think [illegible] to any of these [illegible] India the advocates of these courts think that the stamp duty charged by Government for plaints and appeals is very heavy, let them try to get it reduced through proper channels, and let those natives and Europeans who encourage such Nyaya Sabhas assist the subjects of India in forwarding their real grievances to Her Majesty the Empress of India. Why should there be mischief like this? There are a great many more things other than this mischievous reformation which ought to attract the attention of the officers and enlightened natives of this country.

I admit there are many matters which from their intricacy, technicality, or other cause are peculiarly unfit to be adjusted in courts of law, and which require the less legal and formal investigation which can only be secured by a reference to arbitration. Such cases, if there be any, I am sorry to say, our Indian arbitrators are not yet in a position to deal with. They are private gentlemen with so many concerns about them that a prudent and a reasonable man cannot expect impartial justice at their hands. They are not paid, neither educated (a majority of them), nor devoted to the interests of all classes indiscriminately. I think it would be a dangerous proposition to entrust the Indians at this stage with so responsible a duty, bound by no rules of law, the necessity of which has been so very clearly shown by the experience of ages. The rules of the Law of Evidence have been framed from the experience of the very able and deep-thinking judges, and they, in the experience of every judge and the judged, work very satisfactorily. So to try to set these rules aside and to point out for justice, true and impartial, a Nyaya Sabha like this, would result in great failure of justice. In towns like Ratnagiri where one can scarcely find an individual who can place some confidence in another—I think even a father suspects the integrity of his son in dealings with him, and so does the son his father; what of strangers, then?—how should one expect to get cocoanut fruits if he attempts to plant the cocoa palms in soils like that of Khandeish, and an attempt towards such an affair is a mere waste of time, energy and intellect. I feel confident that a sincere lover of truth whether native or European must agree [illegible] in my views, and will always [illegible] Sabhas [illegible] institutions like [illegible] and courts like [illegible] step. Let [illegible] then, and [illegible] only [illegible] with [illegible] caste system [illegible] ment in the [illegible] morals of [illegible]

Ratna[illegible]

THE FORESHORE OWNERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of this morning to the following effect:—

"Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co. request us to state that they do not mean to follow the example of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., but that, as agents and chief proprietors of the Mazagon and Frere properties, they will fight Government to the last rupee rather than accept the offers made."

In your issue of the 29th ulto. in a paragraph regarding the purchase of the Sassoon Dock, you wrote: "We shall probably hear immediately that the owners of the Mazagon and Frere properties have also accepted the offers made them."

On seeing this latter paragraph, I desired a clerk to call at your office to mention that the shareholders of the Mazagon and Frere Companies had declined the offers made by Government, and if you will be so good as to refer to your issues of the 8th and 11th June, you will find you therein report the proceedings of meetings of shareholders, at which resolutions were passed, declining the offers of Government. The statement that "Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. will fight Government to the last rupee," if made by my clerk (and which he denies), is not authorised by me. It will be my duty as agent for the two companies to do the best I can for both. But I have not assumed, and do not desire to assume, any hostile attitude towards Government, for I have no reason to do so, although as matters stand, competition between the Port Trust and the two companies at present remains unavoidable.—Yours &c.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

Bombay, July 1.

MR. DEWEY'S BAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am neither friend, nor enemy to the unfortunate man Dewey, nor do I wish to say a word that may affect his case one way or the other; but you will permit me, as a subject of general remark, to comment on the great want of independence which the Magistrate displayed. People say that the prohibitive bail demanded for Mr. Dewey's release had less reference to the crime than to the desire on the part of the Magistrate to please the distinguished Government official who is said to be at the back of the prosecution. This may not be true, but the vast reduction made by the High Court in the bail supports the public view, as well as restores the hope and confidence that our liberties are not yet entirely at the mercy of detectives and police officials. The honorable gentleman who tried Mr. Dewey is the servant of an Empress whose wishes are understood to be commands. He is a product of the times. Promotion, honours, and marks of favour have been showered on him till he is no longer the safe custodian of the constitutional liberties of Englishmen. There is a strong feeling abroad that Dewey's personal liberty was not the first consideration of the Magistrate. Now, I read in Blackstone that "next to personal security, the law of England regards, asserts, and preserves the personal liberty of individuals—a right strictly natural—which the laws of England have never abridged without sufficient cause, and which cannot ever be abridged at the mere discretion of the Magistrate, without the explicit permission of the laws." Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee is an Oriental, an alien; and his notions of freedom must naturally unsuit him and his countrymen to be judges of Englishmen. Following the above, the thought intrudes itself on me as to what must be the unfortunate position of a poor ryot or koonbee, where the prosecutor is a collector or revenue commissioner, and the judge a native; neither lawyers nor public opinion to stand between the accuser and the accused. There may be no question as to the judge's legal acumen, and to his feelings of impartiality, but who can give us the assurance that in the supposed case the judge would have the pluck and courage of his convictions?

THERSITES.

June 28.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly let me know through the medium of your paper what is the Christian name and address of Mr. Mackay the Big Bonanza man; also whether the Bonanza mine is in California or Mexico? If you can do so, you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, June 29.

** Bonanza is in California. We do not know Mr. Mackay's Christian name.—ED. B. G.

THE COUNTLESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with all your correspondent "Wind Gauge" writes on the subject of the admission of Parsees and other natives into the volunteer ranks. I have asked the opinion of several Volunteers, and all those to whom I have spoken have condemned the "office memorandum" lately issued from Simla. Volunteers are not allowed to hold public meetings, but I hope that the authorities will not consider that silence, in this instance, gives consent.

When the question of establishing a Volunteer Corps in Bombay was first mooted, His Excellency the Honorary Colonel of the Corps stated that no natives could be admitted, and it was on this understanding that many of the present members were induced to join.

EMBRYO RECRUIT.

Bombay, July 1.

THE JEWISH REFORMED WEDDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read an account of a Jewish wedding celebrated in the Khadak synagogue on the 23rd instant, given in your yesterday's issue under the above heading, I beg to remark thereon as follows:—

That the bridegroom therein referred to, although he did not ride upon a horse at the time of the procession, and avoided almost all the shameful customs borrowed from other nations, did he ever try to put a stop to many other similar abominable customs practised at his own house by his nearest female relatives?

Did he not set up [illegible] the shameful custom of "washing feet," [illegible] such other (I feel indisposed to name them) at his [illegible] house the very evening after the wedding. [illegible] contradict [illegible] praiseworthy. The [illegible] act of the bridegroom or his relatives and friends permitting "gentiles" in the Jewish synagogue, and allowing them to mingle with those performing the wedding ceremony is altogether against the law of Moses. I don't mean that "gentiles" should not be allowed in the synagogues, but of [illegible] as a matter of rule they should always be restricted from having anything to do with what affects the law of Moses.

Simply not riding upon the horse and avoiding shameful customs alone does not make the wedding reformed anyhow.

Can the bridegroom conscientiously say that "all" concerned and required in a Jewish wedding ceremony was done at his wedding according to the law of Moses, and nothing was most shamefully borrowed from any other nation?

ISRAELITE.

Bombay, June 30.

THE STORY ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt the public of Bombay know very little of ships or life on board of them; therefore they are likely to believe George A. Barker's story. There may be some truth in what he says about the ship Agra, but it must be much exaggerated. I served seven years under the firm to which the Agra belongs.

I believe his tale of a brutal captain is false. In the first place, I understand him to mean that the captain ordered him to scrape the plates near the water line. [illegible] work, but none but a cowardly or discontented man would refuse. It is done on a stage slung over the side of the ship.

He was here in January and was two weeks in irons in that month, and left for Rangoon, say at the end of that month, a month going to Rangoon, a month loading there when he deserted, 3 weeks in Rangoon, 3 months at the least going home, most likely 4, for it is not often you find a fast ship on that run; only one week at home, we will say, 3 months coming out. Exclusive of January, he has done 9 months work in 5, and now he is in the Sailors' Home. Bad conduct probably caused him to leave his ship, and the ship I have no doubt is well rid of such a man who calls himself an officer. It is such men as this, who are always leaving their ship, who never come out and return in the same ship, whom you see begging in the streets of Bombay, and who ultimately have to be sent home as vagrants. The magistrate should always give seamen hard labour for refusing duty, and not make [illegible] deserters. Good men dislike to [illegible] Simla case, I have [illegible] but never [illegible] do such [illegible]

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

THE POONA ABKARY CONTRACT.—This contract, for which tenders were invited on the 30th June, has been given to Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee and Aderjee Dorabjee, whose tender was for Rs. 2,11,025 per annum, on payment of which gives them the sole privilege of manufacturing country liquor in the Poona district. The new contractors will begin the contract from the 1st of August next.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Gunder Boles, a seaman of the British ship Diaspore, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to [illegible] weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Francis Dias and Ali [illegible] Mahomed were fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 respectively for having conveyed into the city of Bombay a quantity of spirituous liquors from a place beyond the city limits without a pass from the Collector, contrary to the provisions of the Abkari Act.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Goanese boy [illegible] Jose Laurence, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, to [illegible] hard labour in the Common Jail, on being convicted of stealing a diamond ring, sleeve link, currency notes, and cash of the collective value of Rs. [illegible] the property of J. S. Pinto, his master.

A DISAPPOINTED LITTLE STUDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Khandawady, on view of the body of Dinanath Christnasso. Deceased was a boy about 12 years of age, who on Friday night swallowed a quantity of opium, because his mother had scolded him for not attending to his books more regularly. He expired from the effects of the dose on Saturday night, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Abdool Rahmon Loquday. On Saturday afternoon deceased at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, was removing a bell from the branch of a tree when the bell came down with a run and struck him on the head, fracturing his left arm. He was removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where he died from the effects of his injuries. Verdict accordingly.

[illegible] Bana Suliman, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Ismail Ebrahim alias Aboo, whom he charges with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 500 in currency notes, alleged to have been handed to accused by complainant to be changed into silver money. The accused appropriated the amount and absconded to Mhow.

THE KHANDEISH MILLS INSURANCE.—The [illegible] of Sunday last says—"Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., the agents and proprietors of the Khandeish S. and W. Mills, destroyed by fire at Julgaum about a couple of months ago, have recovered from the several [illegible] underwriters the sum of Rs. 2,70,000, and a new [illegible] is already in course of erection, which will be ready for work on next Devalee time, or about [illegible] months hence."

THE HEALTH OF POONA.—We regret to [illegible] W. Spiers, Registrar of Parsee Marriages and Assurances, has been very ill. On Wednesday [illegible] Dr. Bruce and Davidson had to be called in. Mr. Spiers was first attacked with diarrhoea and then with vomiting, and when these were checked with strong fever. We are glad to say he is better now. This seems to be the general type of illness prevailing in the city, especially that part of it which borders upon the river. Death generally follows in cases not properly looked after within a few hours. There have been several cases of this kind that have proved fatal at Bhamboorda and the small hamlet at the western entrance of the city. In [illegible] Cusba the Casee Rookhowdeen Saheb died the other day within twelve hours, and several other [illegible] We can only attribute it to the disgracefully filthy state of the river water and the filthy state of the patches of vacant ground about Bhamborda and the river side in its contiguity. It seems strange that the sluices this year have not been opened out yet to let this twelve months' accumulation of poisonous water out. We noticed that about Bhamborda alone there must be some thousands of cart loads of cactus. The lands belong generally to well-to-do people. Can't they be made to remove this terrible nuisance? Natives call the cactus Nature's latrine. But we ought in the 19th century to be able to do without this and build a real one from the "Local Funds" for the poor inhabitants.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ABOLITION OF THE HYDRABAD ROUTE.—The only compensation that can be offered us is to give us two steamers every week between Kurrachee and Bombay instead of two. We hear that there is a remote possibility of some arrangement of this sort being carried out, but we fear that some time may pass before it can take place. The interests of Kurrachee and Scinde do not receive much attention at the hands of the Bombay Government, and now that we are in a state of transition from one local Government to another, the Bombay Government may leave us all here to take the best care we can of ourselves till we get regularly transferred to the Punjab.—*Beacon.*

HEAVY WEATHER NEAR BOMBAY.—The s. s. Akola, under the command of Captain [illegible] which arrived from Bombay on Tuesday [illegible] encountered very severe weather on her voyage up. The vessel left Bombay on Saturday at 3 p.m., and on leaving the harbour of Bombay encountered a dangerously heavy sea, so much so as to make it almost impossible to land the pilot. On Saturday night the wind and sea increased to a fierce gale blowing from W. S. W. to N. N. W., continually shifting in heavy squalls with blinding rain. This weather continued without abatement until the morning of the 29th, the Akola being almost under water the whole passage. The enormous sea running indicated the presence of a cyclone in the Arabian Sea. A rumour is current that cargo was thrown overboard. There was some [illegible] on deck in dubbers which got adrift; some of these broke to pieces and had to be thrown overboard, [illegible] no cargo.—*Id.*

THE LANE COURT-MARTIAL.

THE following general order on the scandal at Naini Tal has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th June 1878.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Naini Tal, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June 1878, Lieutenant [illegible] Lloyd Elliott, 13th Hussars, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming an officer, [illegible] to the prejudice of good order and military discipline [illegible] at Naini Tal, on the 29th April 1878, [illegible] of the same Hotel occupied by Lieutenant [illegible] a quarrel, used [illegible] and in pursuance of [illegible] him by the neck, and kicking him [illegible]

Finding.—The Court finds that Lieutenant Gilbert Lloyd Elliott, of the 13th Hussars, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Gilbert Lloyd Elliott, 13th Hussars, to be reduced to the bottom of the list of Lieutenants of the army and of his regiment, and further, that he be severely and publicly reprimanded.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Colonel,
8th Regiment B. L. I.—President.

NAINI TAL, 13th June 1878.

Confirmed.—The sentence is extremely lenient. Admitting that Lieutenant Elliott received provocation from being coarsely addressed, the Court had evidence that the manner in which he resented it, was by language still more objectionable; and that when he actually used violence, sufficient time had elapsed to allay any excitement which might have arisen out of the original provocation. The Commander-in-Chief expects officers to possess sufficient self-control to enjoy strife and contest in manly games without loss of temper, and without lowering themselves by the use of foul language, or by resort to personal violence. Lieutenant G. L. Elliott is hereby severely reprimanded. He is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty as junior of his rank in his regiment and in the army.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

SIMLA, 21st June 1878.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

SATURDAY, 20TH JULY 1878.

1st RACE.—"The Poona Hunt Stakes."—[illegible] from the fund for all Arabs and country-breds [illegible] mile over a [illegible] country.

Arabs, C. W. over	11
Country-Breds 14-2 and under C. W. over	11
C. B. over 14-2, C. W. over	12

Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Entrance—1st July	1 G.
15th July	[illegible]
On day before date advertised for the races to be run	3 G.

2nd RACE.—"The Hog Hunters' Purse."—Rs. [illegible] added from the fund for all English and Colonial horses, about 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

C. W. over	12

Entrances as to Poona Hunt Stakes.

C. B. over 14-2 can enter for this race, carrying C. W. over [illegible]

3rd RACE.—"The Tally Ho Stakes."—Rs. 500 added from the fund for all horses, about 1 mile over a stiff hog-hunting country.

English and Colonials, C. W. over	12
C. B. over 14-2, C. W. over	11
C. B. 14-2 and under, and Arabs C. W. over	10

Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

Entrances as in Poona Hunt Stakes.

[illegible] RACE.—"Pony Race."—For all C. B. Ponies [illegible] 11st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. About [illegible] the Fund.

[illegible] G. M. The day before the races.

RULES.

[illegible] off at Poona. The [illegible] over a bona fide hog-hunt[illegible] two flags only, [illegible]

[illegible] mentioned [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

The Powers are urging upon the Porte the acceptance of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria is massing her troops on the frontier, which it is expected they will cross this week.

Congress will hear the Roumanians to-day.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has arrived from Malta.

TRANSPORTS ORDERED TO MALTA.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The transports Euphrates, Orontes, Himalaya, and Tamar have been ordered to proceed to Malta, but their ultimate destination is unknown.

LONDON, JUNE 29 AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113¼
Bar Silver	52½ to ½

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JUNE 29TH. 10 A. M.

The barometer is rising in Northern India; there is a slight fall in Southern India. Light rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal. Rain continues in Behar; at Patna one inch, at Hazaribagh seven-tenths. Squally weather prevails in the North-West Provinces; dust storms in the Punjab. At Bareilly seventeen-tenths of rain, at Lucknow eight tenths, at Agra two-tenths have fallen. Fair rain in the Bombay Presidency, Berars, and Guzerat. At Rajkote five-tenths, at Surat twelve-tenths, in Bombay seventeen tenths, at Akola fifteen-tenths, at Belgaum eleven-tenths has fallen. Very slight showers in the Madras Presidency. Wind strong in Southern India.

JUNE 30TH 10 A. M.

The Barometer has risen very rapidly during the preceding twenty-four hours. The rise was greatest in Northern India, amounting in Western Punjab to two-tenths of an inch. The rise was least in Southern India where it was five hundredths of an inch. Rainfall there diminishing, and sky less clouded than last week. Rain very slight in Aracan, Assam, and Bengal; diminishing in Behar; in Patna one inch; in Hazaribagh three-tenths. Rain has ceased in the North-Western provinces except in Allahabad, where it was four-tenths. It continues in Bombay Presidency. Bombay has had thirtyone-tenths; Surat eight-tenths; Belgaum six-tenths. Light showers in Madras.

THE MONSOON.

SURAT, 30th June—Rainfall yesterday 56 cents. Weather cloudy to-day.
SURAT, 1st July—No rain yesterday. Weather fair to-day.
BROACH, 1st,—2 cents. rain registered yesterday morning. None this morning. Weather cloudy.
BARODA, 1st.—Rainfall two cents.
AHMEDABAD, 30th.—No rainfall yesterday.
AHMEDABAD, 1st.— Do.
WADWAN, 30th.— Do.
WADWAN, 1st.— Do.

A CORRESPONDENT at Poona, writing on Sunday evening, says:—"The rainfall this year at Vanowrie, Poona, has been, so far, May 9, [illegible]. At present the weather is fine and there is a high wind."

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 1.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy and strong wind W.; thermometer, max. 74; min. 71; W. B. 73; barometer 29-79. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. 2; thermometer 80-8; barometer 29-860. Fall of rain 39 cents.

MANGALORE, 30th—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 29 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-35 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 90; barometer 29-83.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast and rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 2 inches 71 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	15 55	16 34	17 1
29 Saturday	1 37	1 10	0 84
30 Sunday	3 65	6 50	7 29
July 1 Monday	......	3 45	3 59
Total	20 57	27 39	28 73
Fall up to 1st July 1877	......	27 57	29 6
„ „ 30th June „	35 30	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 1, 11-39.

H. M.'s Lynx arrived from Trincomallee 29th ultimo.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 15-32d.	„

H. M. S. SPARTAN arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Aden. H. M. S. Teazer, Captain Woodhouse, will now leave Bombay for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, only delaying her departure till the English mail expected to-day comes in.

SINCE Mr. C. P. Cooper took charge of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate on his return from leave, he has dealt with all European marine cases himself, and we understand that he hopes to be able to continue this practice, which is one that is much to be commended.

JUDGES are notoriously the toughest class of the community, and Indian judges seem to be no exception to the rule that promotion to the Bench gives most men a new lease of life. Here is a short biography, taken from the *Times* of June 5, of an Indian Chief Justice who retired from Bombay 36 years ago, and died last month at the ripe age of 83:—Sir John Wither Awdry, who died at his seat, Notton-house, Chippenham, a few days since, was born at Swindon, Wilts, in 1795, and was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, and was afterwards Fellow of Oriel College. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1822, and was for some years a Puisne Judge at Bombay and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors Court there. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay from 1839 to 1842, when he resigned. Sir John, who was one of the Commissioners of Oxford University, was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts, received the honour of knighthood by patent on his elevation to the Bench in 1830, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1841. He married first, in 1830, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Awdry, of Felsted [illegible]; secondly, in 1839, the second d[illegible] Bishop (Carr) of Bombay.

MR. CORNELIUS H. D[illegible] G. I. P. Railway [illegible] yesterday [illegible] refe[illegible]

smell. They lived near a night soil depot, and they soon felt offensive smells, and brought an action against the Municipality to compensate their noses. They have been awarded Rs. 20 and refused costs. The Municipality protested that everything to abate the nuisance was being done; hence probably the small fine.

HERE is a hint for Bombay funny sportsmen. At the last Gymkhana in Simla a race was ridden by gentlemen riders on side saddles. The ladies were immensely amused at the awkwardness and apparent instability of seat of the gentlemen on first mounting. All got on through the race very well, with the exception of one gentleman, who was bolted with and got a fall, chiefly due to the bitting being more suitable to a lady's light hand than the heavy hand of a man riding a race. In a later race horse and rider had a narrow escape, for the nag got out of hand at one of the sharp turns and was very near falling into one of the excavations made for the markers at the volunteer butts.

SOME patriots in Madras are much exercised in spirit just now over Mr. Loch. He has resigned his office as President of the Municipality, and Government has asked the Municipality to present him with a retiring gratuity. The patriots were surprised at this. They asserted that Mr. Loch had been a singularly lucky individual, having enjoyed large pay and plenty of leave for a number of years past. Indeed, some of them thought that as Government had granted Mr. Loch far more leave than he was entitled to at the expense of the Municipality, it should be asked to refund the squandered money. At a meeting on Friday the following resolution was very nearly carried—That the Government be requested, in consideration of the present state of the Municipal Fund, to adjust the amount overpaid to Mr. Loch to the credit of the Municipal Fund; but it was meekly withdrawn on the suggestion of some discreet gentlemen (Government officials) that the passing of such a resolution would appear "vindictive to Government." Ultimately nothing appeared to be done in the matter, the terrible possibility of appearing to be "vindictive" to the authorities probably being too much for the Commissioners.

THE traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ending 15th instant, for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. [illegible], goods, &c., Rs. 78,[illegible], aggregating Rs. 134,471 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1877 were Rs. 194,888, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 227.

WITH reference to the Government's advertisement for tenders for the colonisation of the Cocos islands near the Andamans, a contemporary mentions that a party of a dozen men in all, three Europeans, one East Indian, and eight Burmese, attempted to effect a settlement on the Great Coco island in 1849, but seven of their number having succumbed to fever shortly after they landed there, the project had to be speedily abandoned by the five survivors.

A CASE decided in the Calcutta Appellate Court will be interesting to many husbands. Mr. Henry Braham is an ironmonger and broker, his wife, under the name of Madame Greenwood, carries on business as a milliner. The lady seems to have neglected or been unable to pay four-and-twenty dirzees, and these misguided people sued the husband as well as the wife. The case was in the course of time made a High Court case, the question in dispute being whether the husband could be sued in connection with a business purely his wife's. The Original Side decided that he could not; then the four-and-twenty tailors carried the case to appeal, the result of which is that Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Markby have just confirmed the decision of the lower Court, holding Mr. Braham exempt from the debts contracted by his wife in her own business. We wonder how the tailors will be able to pay for this expensive suit—suit being used in its legal sense.

WHETHER are Barrister Judges or Civilian Judges preferable? Those who are interested may study the question. A gentleman in Calcutta publicly begs to suggest that all Mofussil Courts be presided over by Civilian Judges, and that all cases should be decided on equitable grounds chiefly, instead of, as now, when a case, however just, is frequently thrown out on some unimportant point at law. His reasons for preferring the Civilian Judge to the Barrister Judge are—the Barrister Judge is the better on points of law, the Civilian Judge the better in equity, while the latter is the more free from partisanship.

REGARDING the Marcanum Railway scheme, the Madras Government, upon the report of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, has sanctioned Mr. DeClosets's scheme for a branch line south of the Palar, in the following order:—"His Grace the Governor in Council would desire to offer every encouragement to private enterprize, having for its object the extension of Railway communication. His Grace will be prepared to attend to the grant of Government waste lands necessary for the construction of the railway extension proposed, subject only to the condition that it shall revert to Government, in the event of its not being or ceasing to be used for the purpose named. Before, however, consenting to put in force the power of Act X. of 1870 for the acquisition of private property, His Grace will require to be satisfied that the requirements of the law have been fulfilled, and that the time within which, and the conditions on which, the work shall be executed and maintained are such that the undertaking is likely to prove useful to the public. It is essential that the designs for all works in connection with such a line should be submitted for the opinion of the Consulting Engineer to Government, and that after construction, the line should be subject to inspection in order to secure all conditions essential to the safety of the public."

THE Government of Madras has acknowledged the services of the Defences Committee in the following order:—"The Committees appointed to report on certain points connected with the Coast defences and those at Madras having completed their labours, His Grace the Governor in Council desires to offer the thanks of Government to the President and Members, Colonel Cadell, R.A., Colonel O'Connell, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane, V. C., Her Majesty's 43rd Foot, Lieutenant Taylor, R. N. R., Master Attendant, Madras, and Major Ross Thompson, R. E., for the very thorough, expeditious, and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the important duty entrusted to them, and for the clear and complete reports submitted on the subject, which have greatly facilitated its disposal. The Committees will be dissolved from the date of receipt of this order."

G. O. 170 of 1878, requiring medical officers of the Army Medical Department to undergo a course of instruction in riding drill, is equally applicable to medical officers of the Indian Service.

LADIES are not generally interested in army circulars, but the following may be worth knowing by them as well as the soldiers whose clothes are specially referred to:—"The following instructions, for removing stains from scarlet tunics or frocks, are published for the information of officers commanding regiments. The proportions of the ingredients to be employed will be: 1 oz. salts of sorrel to a pint and a half of boiling water. 1 oz. cream of tartar to a pint and a half of cold water. Each solution will be kept in a separate flat vessel. These quantities will be sufficient to clean eight garments. The garment which requires cleaning will first be well beaten and brushed. A perfectly clean hard brush will be used in applying the solutions. The solutions will be applied alternately to the garment, commencing with the salts of sorrel until the garment has been washed all over, and all the stains have been completely removed. If the weather will permit of it, the cleaned garments will be hung up in the sun to dry, but if not, they will be hung up in a dry place, but not near fires or stoves. The cleaned garments should be dried in-doors, when the thermometer is 85° and upwards in the shade, and in the sun when below that temperature." The style of this order is unique, but we daresay the information is good.

A CORRESPONDENCE has rece[illegible] in some papers about dog[illegible] pondent after correspo[illegible] his dog had attacked [illegible] correspondence [illegible] terriers will [illegible]

railway station, and endure with what temper they may the consequences of the Government's 'economy.' As the station is not provided with suitable accommodation for ladies and children, the inconvenience caused to such passengers is great.'"

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Englishman* from Malta on the 8th June, describes the position taken up by the different regiments. He says—"There is by no means a despicable little force on the Island. At present six British infantry battalions, the Royal Scotts, the 27th Inniskillings, 42nd Black Watch, the 61st Foot, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, 98th Foot and 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers and a brigade of Garrison Artillery are dotted about in the different forts and batteries. The Indian Contingent are in two brigades. One consisting of cavalry, field artillery, and two battalions of Bombay Native Infantry under Brigadier General John Watson, C.B., V.C., are in Camp at San Antonio, three and a half miles from Valetta in a burning valley about the shape of a table spoon. Horses are picketed and tents pitched in as good order as is possible, considering that the whole ground is divided by a net work of stone walls. The valley is not unlike a gigantic colliseum, if you can fancy all the tiers and the arena partitioned off into small uneven spaces. The remainder of the Indian infantry are encamped about the Quarantine Harbour under Brigadier General MacPherson, C.B., V.C." The same correspondent says:—"I see some Bombay papers have been slashing it into Sir Richard Temple for any shortcomings, real and imagined, in the despatch of the transport ships. As he got all the credit for this display of energy and "go," it perhaps is not so much amiss that his sweet should have a slight mixture of bitter. I think the general opinion is, that though several little things were overlooked, not more mistakes were made than was to be expected, and that there would have been fewer if he had allowed the Commander-in-Chief to discharge his proper functions untrammelled."

THE *Times* says:—"We have received a telegram from Aleppo informing us that Captain Butler, of the 9th Regiment, is returning from the frontiers of Khorasan, after attaining complete success among the Turcomans. It may be within the memory of our readers that, during the spring of 1876, this officer explored in the disguise of a Chinaman the course of the River Atrek, and he was understood to have also formed a certain amount of intimacy with several of the Chiefs of the Teke clan. On his return to India his narrative was not published, nor has it been since, and for a time his adventures were quite forgotten. In May last year, however, he was suddenly summoned to Simla to give an account of what he learnt during his explorations to the Viceroy, and after this interview nothing more was heard until now either of Captain Butler or of his discoveries. That he had been entrusted with some kind of mission, or encouraged to repeat his previous journey, was considered to be certain, and rumour at one time designated him as the 'English' agent who has been appointed by the Porte at Cabul. It would now appear that his journey was in a similar direction to his first; but in order to understand its exact purpose and the result, which we are assured has been completely successful, we must await further information. It is just possible that Captain Butler may have had some share in the recent reconciliation between the Turcomans and the Persian Government, a reconciliation of which the motive was not by any means clear. At all events, we shall have the satisfaction of learning shortly from an English source the full extent of that interesting arrangement, and the degree of stability of the newly cemented friendship between the Tekes and the Persians."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, JULY 1ST, 1878.
(Before Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, and a Special Jury.)
THE RAILWAY BRIBERY CASES.

CORNELIUS HENRY DEWEY was charged with having, on the 15th August 1877, at Bombay, he being then a public servant—viz., Goods Agent in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, accepted for himself from Anundjee Lalljee, or from Tooleeydass Dhunjee, a certain gratification, namely, an illegal remuneration as a motive for his doing an official act, namely, allotting railway wagons for the use of Anundjee Lalljee or of Tooleeydass Dhunjee.

The Hon. Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Branson, were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Gill for the defence.

When called on to plead, the prisoner answered, "I claim to be tried."

Mr. Gill claimed that his client should be tried by a jury, the majority of whom were Europeans, he the prisoner being a European subject.

The special jury, as finally empanelled, after various changes, formed as follows.—

Mr. J. A. Forbes, Foreman.
Mr. S. E. [illegible] | Mr. H. A. Richardson.
Mr. [illegible] Gordon. | Mr. Babajee Kasinath.
Mr. [illegible] Khote. | Mr. [illegible] Shaik Ahmed.
Mr. Arthur Latham. | Mr. Andrew Hunter.

The Advocate General, in opening the case, said—The prisoner at the bar, Mr. Dewey, was Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and as Goods Agent he had full control of the matters connected with that department, including the allotment of wagons to merchants for the purpose of carrying grain or other merchandise up-country. In ordinary times, perhaps that department is not of so much importance, but you can readily imagine, gentlemen of the jury, that in times of pressure, that is to say when, in consequence of a considerable quantity of grain or other merchandise being required to be sent up-country, the carrying capacity of the railway became severely taxed, then the position which the prisoner occupied as Goods Agent became of considerable importance, inasmuch as he might, by allotting or not allotting wagons, as the case might be, show a considerable amount of favour or disfavour to native merchants who were anxious to send away grain or other merchandise to their constituents up-country. Now, such a pressure did occur about the month of August last year. At the time a very considerable quantity of grain was forwarded from Bombay to the famine districts, and that occasioned considerable pressure on the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway. Previous to that time the allotment of wagons had been left to an inferior clerk under the prisoner, but when this pressure occurred, the prisoner took this department out of the hands of the clerk in question and himself superintended the allotment of wagons to the different merchants, and the charge made against the prisoner was this, that he did, in the month of August last receive a bribe of Rs. 30 from one Tooleeydass Dhunjee, a grain merchant in Bombay, as an inducement to allot to him a certain number of railway wagons in order to enable him to send from Bombay to his constituents up-country the grain he required to send. It is necessary for me to lay before you, gentlemen, in order that you may understand the case, a very short history of the facts. In the month of August last, the grain merchant I have referred to, Tooleeydass Dhunjee, had various orders from different constituents up-country, and was desirous of sending off a considerable quantity of grain for the purpose of carrying out those orders. In the early part of the month, both he and his *mehta* made various applications to the prisoner to allot them wagons, but they were unable to obtain the wagons they required; and in consequence of their applications not having met with the desired result, the *mehta*, Anundjee Lalljee, by the desire of his master, on a day in the middle of August, gave to the prisoner a sum of thirty rupees. Upon that sum being paid him, the prisoner inquired the name of the merchant on whose account he received the money, and then desired the merchant to attend at his office the next day. On the following day, the merchant did attend at the prisoner's office, and took with him a list of the names of the consignees to whom the goods were desired to be sent. That list was read over to a clerk in the prisoner's office, the names were taken down, and the merchant was desired to go on the following day to the Goods Office at the Carnac Bunder. On the next day, the *mehta* did attend at the Goods Office at the Carnac Bunder, and on application to the clerk there, he was told that twelve wagons had been allotted to him, two, in fact, for each of the six constituents whose names he had given to the prisoner. These facts which I have narrated to you will be deposed to by the merchant and by his *mehta*, and their statements will be corroborated by the list of the constituents' names, signed by the prisoner, and which was transmitted by the prisoner to the goods clerk as showing to whom these wagons were to be allotted. Their statements will also be corroborated by entries in the merchant's books, containing the entry of Rs. 30 having been paid; the entries in the constituents' account, charging the constituents with the sums paid [illegible] wagons, and the list of expenses transmitted from the merchant here to his constituents up-country, which account contains charges for the money paid for empty wagons. It is unnecessary for me to tell you that the prisoner had no right whatever to take these bribes. On the matter coming to the notice of the Railway authorities, they instituted these proceedings against the prisoner. This is but a brief outline of the case, but I think it will be sufficient to enable you to understand the evidence as it comes before you. I do not think that I should do any good by entering into the details of the case. I shall have an opportunity hereafter at the close of the case, or, in the event of my friend calling witnesses, in the course of the case, of making any further observations I may deem necessary.

Mr. Inverarity then examined

Ananjee Lalljee, who said he was a *mehta* in the service of Tooleeydass Dhunjee, who carried on business in Bombay as a muccadum. Last year part of his master's business was consigning grain to his constituents up-country. He consigned grain particularly to Sholapore, Bellary, and Adoni. The grain, which they consigned in large quantities to their constituents, was sent by the G. I. P. Railway. In the month of July 1877, eight wagons were assigned to [his ma]ster's firm,—one on the 1st, three on the 3rd, two [illegible] July, one on the 18th and one on the 19th. [illegible] wagons than these during the month of [illegible] August they got one wagon, on the [illegible] wagons, on the 14th of August one [illegible] the wagons allotted to them in [illegible]. The wagons they got in August were not sufficient [illegible] up-country. They [illegible] six wagons a day [illegible] to get wagons to [illegible] Boree Bunder. [illegible] almost daily [illegible] not allot [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the first [illegible] five [illegible]

from people who had returned from Boree Bunder that the sahib (Mr. Dewey) was to go on that day to Carnac Bunder to give a list of persons who were to get wagons, and he was advised to go there to see whether his master's name would be mentioned. When they found the name was not in the list, his master went up to Mr. Dewey and said to him, "My name is not in the list." Mr. Dewey put his hands to his ears, meaning that he was helpless, and said "What can I do?" After that, he and his master had a conversation, the result of which was that, just about the time when the buggy was being turned to take Mr. Dewey away, he received Rs. 30 in notes from his master, and went after the buggy, calling out "sahib, sahib." The buggy, which had started, stopped, and when he got near the buggy, he raised his hand and the sahib, it appeared saw what was in his hand and took it from him, it being the Rs. 30. He did not say anything, but Mr. Dewey, after receiving the money, asked, him "What is your name?" He gave his master's name, Tooleeydass Dhunjee, and Mr. Dewey then said, "Very well, come to the office to-morrow morning." His master went to the office the next morning; he himself did not go. His master took with him to Mr. Dewey's office a list of names which he (the witness) had written out. He did not know where the list was now; but he knew what names were in the list. He went again to the Carnac Bunder on the third or fourth day after he had given the Rs. 30 to Mr. Dewey, and he saw there Narayen Krishna, from whom he ascertained that there were twelve wagons allotted to his master, but he would only get five of them at once, and the remainder afterwards. In the firm's book, under date 21st August, there were five wagons entered as consigned to Veerbux Appa Vijari (3 wagons) and Shamnai Vinjoti (two wagons), who were his master's constituents. On the 26th August, they got three wagons, which were consigned, two of them to Rameett Chikati, and one to Sidram Appa Chikati. On the 27th August, they got four wagons which were consigned, one to Rampurtab Poogli, one to Sidram Appa Chikati, one to Shamnai Vinjoti, and one to Rameett Chikati. All these men were all his master's constituents. The twelve wagons were consigned to Adoni and Hyderabad. The expenditure of the Rs. 30 paid to Mr. Dewey was entered in his master's cash-book. It was included in an item of Rs. 60, entered under date, 3rd September 1877. The entry was in the handwriting of another *mehta* in his master's employment, named Gopaljee Girdhur. The money was not entered before that date in compliance with instructions given by his master. The cash-book (produced) in which the entry was made was kept in the ordinary course of his master's business.

Mr. Inverarity said that the entry of Rs. 60 was a sub-entry in a general item of Rs. 142. A translation of the Rs. 60 entry was put in as follows:—"Sundry sums paid to railway karkoons, Rs. 60." The next sub-entry was "oil, cooly hire, &c., Rs. 13."

Examination resumed.—The two letters produced were received by his master from constituents up-country before the payment of the Rs. 30 to Mr. Dewey. The witness read them when they were received. They came from Veerbux Appa Vijari and Rampurtab Poogli.

Mr. Inverarity purposed to tender the letters in evidence.

Mr. Gill asked if the writers were to be called.

Mr. Inverarity—I shall be able to call the writer of one Veerbux Appa.

Mr. Gill.—Then I object to the other.

Veerbux Appa's letter was marked for identification.

Examination continued—The letter produced, dated the 2[illegible]h June, was in witness's handwriting. It was addressed to Veerbux Appa, to whom it was sent at the time. (This letter also was marked for identification.) The memorandum of account produced, was in his handwriting. It was sent to Veerbux Appa. A portion of the Rs. 30 paid to Mr. Dewey was charged to Veerbux Appa.

Mr. Gill objected to the question.

Mr. Inverarity—I will put in the account, my Lord.

By the Court—The Rs. 30 was not mentioned in the account. It would not appear to an outsider, but was shown that a portion of the money was charged in the account itself.

Mr. Inverarity said that every particular of the cost of loading wagons, &c., was entered, and there was in addition a lump sum of Rs. 25 for "charges in respect of four wagons." On the 24th August, besides charges for labour and canvas bags, and other ordinary charges, there was an entry of Rs. 7 for "charges in respect of a wagon;" on the 26th August, "Rs. 6 for charges in respect of a wagon," and on the 1st September, "Rs. 5 for charges in respect of a wagon."

His Lordship—This accounts for seven wagons.

Mr. Inverarity—Yes, my Lord, I am going to ask about that.

By Mr. Inverarity—Look at your books and see if there were any more than the three wagons you have mentioned out of the 12 wagons you got from Mr. Dewey, consigned by your firm to Veerbux Appa between the 21st August and the 1st September 1877.

Witness—There were three sent from Carnac Bunder and the others from Boree Bunder.

His Lordship—But how many from Boree Bunder?

Witness—Two were sent from Boree Bunder, on the 2nd or 3rd September.

Examination resumed—The memorandum of account was made up from the books. The first item in the account was for 320 packages, which were sent off on the 21st August in three wagons.

Q—Then, how is it you charged for four wagons in your account? A—It was by mistake. The number of wagons did not appear in the entry in the Despatch Book, but the amount paid in respect of wagons did.

Mr. Inverarity put in a translation of the entry from the book, the last item of which was "charges for railway wagons, Rs. 25."

Examination resumed—The witness had not himself purchased the right to load wagons from other merchants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—The total number of wagons consigned to Veerbux Appa, and loaded on the 21st August, was three, and two were loaded on the same day for Shamnai. The memorandum is an account of the expenses in respect of the three wagons loaded for Veerbux Appa, but the number of wagons is stated at four in the account by mistake. He (witness) prepared the memorandum of account from the Despatch Book, which was written by another *mehta*. The Despatch Book was the only book in which an account of goods sent would appear.

By the Court—Where did you get the number four from? A—It was my mistake. Q—But how did you arrive at that number,—did you guess at it? A—I calculated it from the number of packages sent.

By Mr. Gill—He had arrived at the number three which he had given to the Court in his evidence-in-chief on a similar calculation. It was by a mistake in calculation that he wrote the number four in the account. He knew for certain that three wagons only were loaded on the 21st August for Veerbux Appa. It was true that only eight wagons were despatched by his firm in July 1877. There were 88 bags of grain sent to Sholapore in one wagon on the 1st July; on the 3rd July, 80 bags jowari were sent to Sholapore in one wagon, on the same date 129 bags of rice to Hyderabad (it did not appear from the Despatch Book in how many wagons, but that quantity of bags would load two wagons); again, on the same date 90 bags of grain in one wagon to Adoni; on the 7th July, 95 bags of jowari and 102 of grain, in two wagons, to Hyderabad; on the 18th July 100 bags cotton seeds were sent in one wagon to Sholapore; on the 19th July, 65 bags cotton seeds were sent in one wagon to Adoni; on the 21st July, 95 bags dried dates were sent away in one wagon to Sholapore; on the 25th, there were 35 bags, 70 bags, and 31 bags sent off in about three wagons; on the 26th, 57 bags dried dates were sent in one wagon. On the same date 58 bags dried dates, one bag sugar, and 3 bags camphor were sent in another wagon. He would not say whether he got two wagons all to himself on that day. The goods might have been taken charge of by the Railway Company and loaded as suited their convenience. He was not the only person who looked after the despatching of goods for his firm. When he gave the number of 7 wagons as having been allotted to his firm in July 1877, he meant that they got seven wagons all to themselves. The Despatch Book showed that they sent away goods during that month which would occupy 14 wagons. On the 4th August they sent away 59 bags. He could not say whether they had a wagon all to themselves on that day. It did not appear from the entry in the Despatch Book that any particular number of wagons were allotted to him on that day.

By the Court—The book did not show any particular number of wagons as having been obtained on any day about which he had been asked. The number of bags consigned only was shown.

By Mr. Gill—He judged from the quantity despatched how many wagons his firm had. On the 4th August, the 59 bags sent away would be loaded in one wagon. On the 5th August 185 bags of jowari were despatched, which would be loaded in two or three wagons. Some of these bags were sent to Sholapore and some to Marvho. There is no entry charging Roychund Hemchund Rs. 50 for loading three wagons on that day. On the 6th August 200 bags of cotton seeds were sent to Bellary in two wagons; and on the 7th August 100 bags cotton seeds were despatched to Adoni in one wagon. On the 12th August 90 bags of jowari were sent to Adoni to Sidram Appa Chikati, and the last entry on that day was "expenses in respect of railway wagon (or wagons) Rs. 6." On the 14th of August, they despatched to Rampurtab Poogli 80 bags of rice in two wagons. The last entry under that date was, "Paid for two wagons, Rs. 15." That made ten wagons despatched between the 1st and 14th August 1877. He said in his examination-in-chief that they only got five wagons in the first fortnight in August because all the wagons were not obtained all to themselves. There was an entry on the 5th August, "Paid for loading three wagons Rs. 20." All the usual expenses were charged separately before. He could not say if that was a bribe. The entry was not made by him. None of the entries in the Despatch Book were made by him; they were made by the other *mehta*, Gopal Girdar. He did not supply Gopal Girdar with information on which those entries were made. He believed the instructions were given by his master. He had never given a bribe before the one he gave to Mr. Dewey. He did not know if his master had given a bribe before. He (the witness) was called Anuntalal, an abbreviation of Anundjee Lalljee, which was his proper name. He had lived at Bhurrampore in Khandeish. He was postmaster there. He spoke English a little, not very well. After serving as postmaster at Bhurrampore for nearly four years, while he was very sick, a false charge was got up against him; and he was convicted by an assistant magistrate (European) of appropriating postage money. The magistrate was Captain J. E. Locke, Assistant Commissioner, and a magistrate with full power. He was convicted of appropriating postage money in respect of a bhangy parcel, and of preparing documents incorrectly with fraudulent intent. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for four months. He underwent the sentence, and did not appeal against the conviction because he had no friends there. He did not remember the date when he saw Mr. Dewey at the Carnac Bunder. It was about 7 or 7-30 o'clock in the evening. He used to go to Carnac Bunder every second or third or fourth day. He saw Mr. Dewey in a buggy once before the occasion of which he had spoken. He did not think he swore to the date when examined before the Magistrate. When Mr. Dewey's buggy drove up, he and his master were standing quite close to Narayen Krishna's office. He had never charged Narayen with taking bribes, and was not a witness in the case against him. The buggy was surrounded by people while it remained in the yard. He had given in names to the office before, but wagons were not allotted. He had not sent in any written applications before, his applications were verbal. The wagons he got in July and the first fortnight in August were obtained in that manner. He did not know there was a Government order at the time of the pressure that merchants were to get 10 per cent. of the wagons for which they applied. When they applied for 10 they got one, and when they applied for 20 they got two. He did not know whether 120 wagons were applied for when they got 12; his master would know. He did not state in the list of names which he made out how many wagons were wanted. He had not, since the present prosecution was commenced, seen the long list of railway wagons applied for which was kept in the Railway office. He had seen a short list in which the six names he gave appeared. Mr. Dewey read out the list of names on the evening when he saw him at the Carnac Bunder, and then Mr. Dewey gave the list to Narayen Krishna. When they found that his master's name was not mentioned, he and his master held a conversation. They were standing quite close to Mr. Dewey's buggy. A crowd of other people also stood close to the buggy. After Mr. Dewey had read out [the l]ist and handed it to Narayen, his master said to him, [illegible] "As our name is not mentioned, [illegible] therefore he said it first to him [illegible] his master said to him, "As our name is not mentioned, what is to be done? It is said that he receives [illegible] if I give you some money will you pay [illegible] a good opportunity; he is alone." [illegible] took from his pocket notes to [illegible] two three notes, he did [illegible] 30 because he looked [illegible] of the notes. [illegible] the buggy, [illegible] buggy was stopped. He did not run after the buggy, but walked quickly. The buggy stopped about 30 or 40 paces from Narayen's office. The two or four merchants who were there had gone away with Narayen into his office when the buggy started. It was a dark night, and he did not know whether they could see the buggy when it stopped. He saw the amounts of the notes by the light of the buggy lamps.

The Court at this stage adjourned for luncheon.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gill continued—My master told me to give the notes to the sahib. It was my master who suggested the payment of money to the sahib. Before my conversation with my master, I had said to Mr. Dewey, "I don't get waggons, what am I to do?" He said, "What can I do?" On no occasion did he tell me that I must wait for my turn. When I paid the money, my master was near the buggy in which the sahib was. I don't know the number of the buggy, and cannot say whether the buggy-walla saw the money paid. The buggywalla was sitting below at the feet of the sahib; but I don't remember whether it was a new-fashioned buggy. I stood on one side of the buggy which had its hood down. I called out to him "sahib, sahib;" and the buggy was stopped. I did not say anything; my master said nothing; but the sahib asked me what my name was. I swore to an information in writing by direction of my master. It was written down from my statement by a European vakil. When swearing to the information before the Magistrate.) I did not recollect the statements I had made to the vakil. (Is referred to a statement made before the Magistrate.) I made that statement through a mis-apprehension. I don't think I am well-known to the Police of Bombay. How can I say how the police came to me? They took away the books of different merchants. The statement I made to the vakil was at the Mazagon Police Office. In that bungalow there were some sahibs; but I cannot say if Mr. Crawford and Major Wise were there. Mr. Little (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little,) was there, and wrote down what I said. The entry in our books is "Rs. 60 paid to a railway karkoon." I know that the word "karkoon" is never applied to a sahib. The writer must know why he used that word. My master was with me when I made my statement. The "burra sahibs" asked me no questions. Mr. Little did. I was not asked if I had given bribe to Mr. Dewey; my master was. My master answered in the affirmative. Mr. Dewey's name was not suggested to my master. He was asked to name the persons to whom he had given bribes. I don't know if my master has been unfortunate like myself in police matters. I don't know if my master was tried here. I have heard that he was arrested in connection with saltpetre. I never mentioned to anyone before this that I had offered Mr. Dewey a bribe. I don't know I am liable to a prosecution for offering him a bribe. Nobody told me so. I was told that no harm would be done me if I made a true statement. I had heard a police jemadar ask my master if he had paid a bribe to Dewey. Dewey's name was mentioned to my master. [Is told the names of some Hindoo merchants.] I don't know those persons are instrumental in getting up this prosecution. No other bribe than these Rs. 30 was ever offered by my master through me. It was the want of 4 or 5 wagons a day at the time that induced my master to offer the bribe. I got 5 wagons on 21st August, 3 on the 26th, and 4 on the 27th. We got other wagons at Boree Bunder. We got only 12 at Carnac Bunder.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—For 7 or 8 days I used to go to the bungalow at Mazagon, and then my statement was taken down. Five or seven days later I made the statement before the Magistrate. I took my master's books to the Mazagon bungalow and they were left there. My master was asked to explain the entry of Rs. 60 paid to railway karkoons. He explained he had paid to Dewey Rs. 30 out of it, and that the balance was paid to other merchants from whom they got wagons. He was asked who paid the rupees to Dewey and his answer was it was paid by the hands of his man in his presence. We had made no complaint about the Rs. 30 to the railway authorities. This was the first time the payment of the money was mentioned to any authority. The last wagon was loaded on the 27th August. My master wanted to consign grain after that date; but as we could get no wagons, the grain was sold here. I don't remember where he wanted to send the grain to.

To the Court—It was no part of my business to handle my master's cash or to make payments. Sometimes I went out to make payments when my master told me to do so.

Tooleeydas Dhunjee examined by Mr. Branson—I am a merchant and carry on business in Bombay. In July and August last year I did large business in grain. I could employ 30 or 40 wagons a day, but did not get that number. I found it very difficult to get wagons. To whom was I to complain? Who was to hear? When I went to complain to Mr. Dewey, the sepoy called out, "Hold, go away." Failing to get wagons, I went to Carnac Bunder in consequence of what my *mehta*, Anundjee Lalljee, told me. I went in the evening at 7 or half-past 7 o'clock. Mr. Dewey came there in a hack buggy and spoke to his clerk Narayen and others. I did not notice whether Mr. Dewey had anything in his hand at the time. As the buggy was turned, I said to the sahib, "Give me wagons, give me wagons." He said, "You will get them." I said, "We have been put off in this way such a long time, and have not got any wagons." The sahib was in the buggy, we were on foot. I don't know why Mr. Dewey came to Carnac Bunder that evening. He used to come there. As the buggy turned to go, I had a conversation with Anundjee, to whom I handed Rs. 30 in notes. He gave them in my presence to Mr. Dewey. I could not hear what one said to the other. Mr. Dewey drove away. In consequence of what Anundjee told me I went next day to the railway office with a list of the names of men for whom I wanted wagons. Anundjee wrote the list, which contained the names of six of my constituents. I saw and spoke to Mr. Dewey, who ordered Narayen Mahadeo to take down the names. I dictated them to him and tore up the list. I asked Mr. Dewey for 50 or 60 wagons, He said, "Load these twelve, and you will get more by and bye." Two wagons were allotted for each name. (Gives the names of the six constituents.) Narayen told me I should get the twelve wagons at Carnac Bunder. I sent Anundjee to Carnac Bunder to enquire about the wagons. I got the twelve wagons on different dates. The Rs. 30 paid to Mr. Dewey were entered in my cash-book in an item of Rs. 60. This is my cash-book; and here is the entry of Rs. 60 on the 3rd September 1877. The money was actually paid a fortnight before. Rs. 20 were paid to merchants for getting four wagons from them; and Rs. 10 were expended in miscellaneous way. This book correctly represents my transactions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—When the entry was made I did not know the sahib's name, and therefore it was entered as paid to "karkoon." I regarded Mr. Dewey as a karkoon, he being a head man. I came before to this Court, and then I stood in that dock there. (Laughter.) Yes, it was the result of an unfortunate mistake. (A laugh.) Saltpetre was put in the railway wagons, while sugar was mentioned in the statement. I told a man to get a license for saltpetre and a bag of saltpetre got by mistake among the sugar. The charges would have been paid by the constituent, not by me. Saltpetre cannot be loaded in railway wagons without a license from Government. The charge for any number of bags of saltpetre is about Re. 1-2-0 or Re. 1-4-0. I was acquitted at the Sessions of the charge laid against me. The money was paid on a rainy night, dark on account of the clouds. I stood at some distance from the sahib's buggy when Anundjee paid the money. Anundjee stood on the left side of the horse. I don't recollect if it was a new fashioned buggy in which the sahib was. The buggy lamps were lighted. Anundjee saw it was Rs. 30 as I handed the notes to him. (Is shown items in his book.) I cannot read by lamp-light (there were lights in court at this time) the small writing of my *mehta*. I am not aware that the charges entered in the book amount to Rs. 136.

At 6 p.m., the Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 27th ultimo.

Read letter, dated 5th June, from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, asking that suitable berthing accommodation may be reserved in the Prince's Dock for the steamers of the P. and O. Company, and stating that the maximum number of steamers in dock would probably not exceed six at any one time. Read resolution of Dock Committee. The Dock Committee are of opinion that the most suitable berths for the P. and O. Co.'s steamers are those in the north-west bay of the Dock, two alongside the jetty and one at the north wharf wall, and that it will suffice to allot these three berths to the P. and O. Co., who, if they require more, must take any that may be vacant. It was also agreed that the transports should be berthed on the east side of the jetty. Resolution Approved, subject to any alteration that the Trustees may hereafter consider necessary.

Read letter, dated 20th June, from the Acting Traffic Manager, forwarding an application from the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, for permission to build a shed 60 by 25 on the site where their tent now stands or close by. The Traffic Manager states, that a rent of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per catty is usually charged for land, and asks whether the area required by the Gymkhana should be given for a nominal rent. Resolution: The Gymkhana may be allowed to have the use of the land for six months at a nominal rent of one rupee per mensem.

Read letter, dated 24th June, from Mr. Anthony Vaz, lessee of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, stating that a cattle shed is now being erected to the south of his house and seven yards distant from it; asks that the Trustees will take into consideration the discomfort to which he is subjected by the proximity of this building and of the cholera and small-pox wards; and will determine his lease and give him compensation for the buildings erected on the land, or reduce the rent to enable him to sell the building for some other use than as a dwelling house; states that he is advised by counsel that he has a clear case against the Trustees, Government in reply to a representation made by him has said that it rests with the Trustees to determine his lease. Read Government Resolution, dated 13th June, informing Mr. Vaz that it rests with the Trustees to determine his lease and Government do not consider themselves in any way bound to give him compensation. Resolution: The petitioner to be informed that the Trustees accept no responsibility in the matter, but they understand that it is under the consideration of Government.

Read letter, dated 20th June, from the Acting Deputy Conservator, reporting that on the 20th instant the ship Cæsarea, whilst proceeding in pilotage charge of Mr. 3rd Class Pilot Wright from her moorings to the Government Dock in tow of the tug Colaba, came into collision with the barque Aberfoyle, lying at anchor, and broke the jibboom of that vessel. The Deputy Conservator forwards the proceedings of the Committee appointed to enquire into the matter, and states that he agrees with the Committee that the accident was caused by a want of judgment on the part of Mr. Wright, who he recommends should be placed at the bottom of the list of 3rd class pilots, and cautioned that a recurrence of an accident of this nature will lead to his dismissal from the service. Read Report of the Committee of Enquiry. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee concurring in the recommendation of the Acting Deputy Conservator. Resolution: The recommendation of the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, dated 17th June, sanctioning the lease of 83 3/9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate to Merwanjee Cowasjee.

Pilotage statement week to 25th June—

24	Vessels piloted	into harbour.
10	„ „	out of harbour.
7	„ „	transported.
5	„ „	attended to.

ATTEMPT TO POISON HIS MASTER IN MADRAS.—A Lubbay lad employed as a cook under a Mahomedan Merchant named Madar Saib, residing in Khoosupa Maistry Street, Black Town, is alleged to have attempted to poison his master on the 18th instant by mixing some stupefying drug in his food. It appears that the boy cooked fish curry, of which his master partook. About mid-night he became very ill. From enquiries made, he learnt that his brother who had partaken of the same food suffered in like manner. The boy was thereupon handed over to the police, before whom he admitted that he had put into the food some stupefying powder, which he said had been given to him by his brother for the purpose. The boy is to be tried before Mr. Streenevassa Row.—*Madras Mail.*

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 26th June, sold at the rate per rupee.

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb. tola.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Wadhwan	18	18	20	12	1 25	15	100
Limri	18½	17	19	13	2 0	10½	60
Bhavnagar	16	16	22	11	1 30	20	80
Mahuwa	20½	20½	24½	13	1 37½	21	75
Junagarh	15	15	17	11½	1 25	16	25
Gondal	15	14	15½	10½	1 35	15½	30
Dhoraji	14½	14 Pls.	18	10½	1 30	15	50

SHERIFF MACRABIE'S ACCOUNT OF NUNDCOOMAR'S EXECUTION.

As not one person probably in a million has ever seen the account of Nundcoomar's execution, under Warren Hastings' administration, that was drawn up by Mr. Macrabie, the Sheriff of Calcutta at the time, and as the narrative is very interesting and curious, our readers may like to see it:

Hearing that some persons had supposed Maharajah Nundcoomar would make an address to the people at his execution, I have committed to writing the following minutes of what passed both on that occasion and also upon my paying him a visit in prison the preceding evening, while both are fresh in my remembrance. Friday evening, the 4th August, upon my entering his apartments in the jail, he arose and saluted me in his usual manner. After we were both seated, he spoke with great ease and such seeming unconcern, that I really doubted whether he was sensible of his approaching fate. I therefore bade the interpreter inform him that I was come to show him this last mark of respect, and to assure him that every attention should be given the next morning which could afford him comfort on so melancholy an occasion; that I was deeply concerned that the duties of my office made me of necessity a party in it, but that I would attend to the last to see that every desire that he had should be gratified; that his own palanquin and his own servants should attend, and that such of his friends who, I understood, were to be present, should be protected. He replied that he was obliged to me for this visit, that he thanked me for my favour and entreated me to continue it to his family; that fate was not to be resisted, and put his finger to his forehead—God's will must be done. He desired I would present his respects and compliments to the General (Clavering), Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, and pray for their protection of Rajah Gourdass, that they would please to look upon him now as the head of the Brahmans. His composure was wonderful; not a sigh escaped him or the smallest alteration of voice or countenance, though I understood he had not many hours before taken a solemn leave of his son-in-law Roy Radichurn. I found myself so much second to him in firmness, that I could stay no longer. Going downstairs, the jailor informed me that since the departure of his friends, he had been writing notes and looking at accounts in his usual way. I began now to apprehend that he had taken his resolution, and fully expected that he would be found dead in the morning, but on Saturday, the 5th, at seven, I was informed that everything was in readiness at the jail for the execution. I came here about half-past seven. The howlings and lamentations of the poor wretched people who were taking their last leave of him are not to be described. I have hardly recovered the first shock while I write this, about three hours afterwards. As soon as he heard I was arrived, he came down into the yard and joined me in the jailor's apartments. There was no lingering about him, no affected delay. He came cheerfully into the room, made the usual salaam, but would not sit till I took a chair near him. Seeing somebody look at a watch, he got up, and said he was ready, and immediately turning to three Brahmans who were to attend and take care of his body, he embraced them all closely, but without the least mark of melancholy or depression on his part, while they were in agonies of grief and despair. I then looked at my own watch, told him the hour I had mentioned was not arrived, that it wanted above a quarter of eight, but that I should wait his own time, and that I would not rise from my seat without a motion from him. Upon its being recommended to him that at the place of execution he would give some signal when he had done with this world, he said he would speak. We sat about a quarter of an hour longer, during which he addressed himself more than once to me, mentioned Rajah Gourdass, the General, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, but without any seeming anxiety; the rest of the time I believe he passed in prayer, his lips and tongue moving, and his beads hanging upon his hand. He then looked to me and arose, spoke to some of the servants of the jail, telling them that anything that he might have omitted, Rajah Gourdass would take care of, then walked cheerfully to the gate and seated himself in his palanquin, looking around him with perfect unconcern. As the Deputy Sheriff and I followed, we could make no observation upon his department till we all arrived at the place of execution. The crowd there was very great, but not the least appearance of a riot. The Rajah sat in his palanquin upon the bearers' shoulders, and looked around at first with some attention. I did not observe the smallest discomposure in his countenance or manner at the sight of the gallows, or any of the ceremonies passing about it. He asked for the Brahmans, who were not come, and showed some earnestness as if he apprehended the execution might take place before their arrival. I took the opportunity of assuring him that I would wait his own time, "it was early in the day, and there was no hurry." The Brahmans soon after appearing, I offered to remove the officers, thinking he might have something to say in private, but he made a motion not to do it, and that he had only a few words to remind them of what he had said concerning Rajah Gourdass and the care of his zenana. He spoke to me, and desired that the men might be taken care of, as they were to take charge of his body, which he desired repeatedly might not be touched by any of the by-standers, but he seemed not in the least alarmed or discomposed at the crowd around him. There was some delay in the necessary preparations, and from the awkwardness of the people. He was no way desirous of protracting the business, but repeatedly told me he was ready. Upon my asking him if he had no more friends he wished to see, he answered he had many, but this was not a place nor an occasion to look for them. Did he apprehend there were any present who could not get up for the crowd? He mentioned one whose name was called, but he immediately said it was of no consequence probably he had not come. He then desired me to remember him to General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, and looked with the greatest composure. When he was not engaged in conversation, he lay back in the palanquin, moving his lips and tongue as before. I then caused him to be asked about the signal he was to make, which could not be done by speaking on account of the noise of the crowd. He said he would make a motion with his hand, and when it was represented to him that it would be necessary for his hands to be tied in order to prevent any involuntary motion, and I recommended his making a motion with his foot, he said he would. Nothing now remained except the last painful ceremony. I ordered his palanquin to be brought close under the gallows, but he chose to walk, which he did more erect than I have generally seen him. At the foot of the steps which led to the stage, he put his hands behind him to be tied with a handkerchief, looking round at the same time with the utmost unconcern. Some difficulties arising about the cloth which should be tied over his face, he told the people that it must be done by one of his. I presented to him a subaltern sepoy officer who is a Brahman, who came forward with his handkerchief in his hand, but the Rajah pointed to a servant of his own who was lying prostrated at his feet and beckoned him to do it. He had some weakness in his feet, which added to the confinement of his hands, made him mount the steps with difficulty, but he made not the least reluctance, scrambling rather forward to get up. He then stood erect on the stage, while I examined his countenance as steadfastly as I could, till the cloth covered it, to see if I could observe the smallest symptom of fear or alarm; but there was not a trace of it. My own spirits sank, and I stepped into my palanquin, but before I was well seated, he had given the signal, and the stage was removed. I could observe when I was a little recovered that his arms lay back in the same position in which I saw them first tied, nor could I perceive any contraction of the side of his mouth and face, posture and visible. In a word, his steadiness and composure and melancholy resolution throughout the whole of this transaction was equal to any example of fortitude I have ever read or heard of. The body was taken down after hanging the usual time and delivered to the Brahmans for burning.—*Statesman.*

APPLICATION OF THE LIMITATION ACT.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT,—JUNE 18.
(Before H. MILLET, Esq.)
(Before the Hon'ble Sir R. GARTH, Kt. Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice MARKBY.)

Case stated for the opinion of the High Court under Section 55 of Act IX of 1850, by H. Millet, Esq., First Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

OMIRTOLOL DEY *vs.* A. STOWELL.

This suit was instituted on the 4th March 1878, and is brought on a promissory note for Rs. 148, payable on demand, with interest at the rate of one anna per rupee per month. The promissory note is dated the 28th January 1874. No evidence has been taken, the facts being admitted by both sides, and the only plea is that of limitation. The first demand was made sometime in 1876, another about March 1877, and a third about two weeks before the institution of the suit. No payment either in respect of principal or interest has been made on the note. Had the suit been brought under the Indian Limitation Act 1871, the plaintiff could have been in time, because under article 72 of the second schedule to that act the period of three years would begin to run from the time when the demand was made. But the suit is brought under the Indian Limitation Act 1877, and by article 73 of the second schedule of that act the period of three years begins to run from the date of the note. It is contended, however, that under section 2 of the last mentioned act, the plaintiff has two years from the 1st October 1877, because the period of limitation prescribed for a suit of this nature by the Indian Limitation Act 1871 is shortened by the later act, and it is said that you cannot calculate the period of limitation as shorter until you also take into consideration the time from which the limitation begins to run; but I am of opinion that the term "period of limitation" is used with sufficient clearness all through the act, and refers to specific periods such as are set out in the second column of the second schedule. The right to sue is perhaps curtailed by the later act, but not the period of limitation. There is no great hardship in this, for the Indian Limitation Act 1877 did not come into force till more than two months after it became law. Under the circumstances referred to I am of opinion that the plaintiff's suit is barred. The matter is one of some importance, and likely constantly to recur not only in this Court but also in any other Court, and as it is advisable that the point should be decided by higher authority, I refer it to the High Court. Contingent on the opinion of the High Court, my judgment will be for the defendant.

H. MILLETT.

The parties were unrepresented in the High Court.

The opinion of the High Court was as follows:—

GARTH, C. J. (Markby J. concurring)—We think that the plaintiff's suit is not barred; and that under Section 2 of the Limitation Act of 1871 he has two years from the 1st October 1877, within which to bring his suit. Neither of the limitation acts altered, or professed to alter, the legal effect of promissory notes payable on demand. The legal effect of the note in this case was the same after the passing of the Act of 1877, as it was before. The plaintiff might at any time, if he had pleased, have brought his suit upon the note without making demand of payment; and a demand was not made necessary to the plaintiff's right of action, merely because Article 73 of the Limitation Act of 1871 might have been founded upon a misapprehension of the law. The Act of 1871, therefore, did in fact give the holder of a promissory note, payable on demand, a longer time for bringing his suit upon it, than the Act of 1877. The latter Act gave him three years from the time when the note was made. The former Act gave him three years from the time when he made a demand of payment; and it is clear that no demand of payment could have been made until after the note had been given. This construction, which seems to be the reasonable one, of Section 2, may probably be the means of preventing much injustice.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and E. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns. Abr.]

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

AMID the chronic complaints of bad trade to which we have for long been accustomed, it is well to realise the actual facts of recent Indian commerce. While individual projects have been diminishing, the aggregate business has greatly increased, and there is a sensible decline in certain departments. These latter are, without an exception, embraced under the general head of imports of merchandise. The exports of country produce, and the re-export of transhipment of foreign goods, have advanced by rapid strides. So also has the import of treasure, which has kept pace with the growing balance of exports as compared with the value of imports. Speaking generally, the Indian foreign trade may be reckoned to represent a 100 millions sterling per annum. Only once in the past ten years has it gone down so far as 91 millions; during six of the ten years it exceeded 100 millions, and last year it touched 111 millions, a point never reached before, except perhaps during the height of the cotton speculations. To this vast total Bombay and Bengal contributed close on 93 millions sterling; Madras 11 millions; British Burma 6 millions, leaving but a small balance of under 2 millions for Sind.

The trade which goes to make up these huge totals is almost entirely derived from the interior. It forms the antithesis to English commerce, which obtains its principal staples from a few great centres of industrial activity. Indian produce comes by petty tributary rills from a vast area, and no local disturbance, however serious, arrests the general flow. Shut up Manchester, or Bradford, or Birmingham, and the results on the export returns at Liverpool and London would be instantaneous. But shut up an Indian district or province, and we have seen this operation accomplished more than once during the past ten years by famine, and the Custom House returns at the Indian ports sustain no perceptible diminution. In fact, a year of scarcity in India is often a year in which these returns show peculiar activity. For although the exports to foreign countries from the suffering province are curtailed, yet its importation of food, and the consequent inflation of the interportal trade throughout the rest of India, disguise the local falling-off in the general returns.

Another point in which the Indian trade contrasts with English commerce, consists in the small number of seats of exportation. England and Scotland, with their 28 millions of people, have at least a dozen harbours of great importance. At the moment one thinks of London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bristol, Dundee, Greenock, Hull, Leith, Cardiff, besides others of less note. India with its 200 millions of inhabitants, has only five or six harbours, with any claim to commercial importance. The whole of the trade of Bengal centres at Calcutta, that of South-Eastern India at Madras, that of Western India at Bombay, and of North-Western India at Kurrachee. Four great harbours do the whole business of the Indian continent; and the only secondary ports which we can name belong to the altogether inferior class of Chittagong, Coconada, and Karwar. On the other hand, Burma has three ports of her own; Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyab. But five Indian harbours, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Kurrachee, monopolized 94 per cent. of the whole Indian foreign trade during the last year (1876-77) for which returns are available. Chittagong had only 0·08, or less than 1-10th per cent. of the general commerce of the country; Moulmein only 1½ per cent. of it; and Akyab less than ½ a per cent.

While, therefore, Indian commerce derives its materials from a very much larger area than the trade of England, its activity in exportation is confined to a much smaller number of entrepots. This single fact tells a story of its own. The truth is that the industrial activity of India is almost everywhere devoted to the production of raw materials, and neither to the manufacturing of them, nor to trading in them with foreign countries. The export trade of India, in its present huge dimensions, is a direct result of English rule, and is practically confined to the centres of English capital and enterprise in India. Some time ago we illustrated this statement by a brief account of the rise of Akyab. When we obtained Arakan 52 years ago, Akyab was a Magh fishing village. Three centuries ago, Ralph Fitch found Rangoon a petty hamlet, But Bassein has always enjoyed some importance as the entrepot of the Irawadi delta. In this case we had not to deal with a barren reef or mud-bank, and our function has been to develop trade, not to create it. What the "development" of trade at an Indian port under British auspices means may be inferred from the following facts:—In 1855, when the first impetus of British enterprise, after the annexation of the country had already made itself felt, the total value of exports from Bassein was £52,000, and the tonnage of vessels cleared outward 2,874 tons. Ten years later in 1865, the value of exports had risen to £290,000, and the tonnage of vessels cleared outwards to over 42,000 tons. In 1876-77, the value of the exports was over £503,000 and the tonnage of vessels cleared outwards exceeded 81,000 tons. We think that such a narrative of "development" tells its story in even more striking terms than the creation of an altogether new port such as Akyab. The scene at Bassein during the rice season is a peculiar and most suggestive blending of English enterprise and native industry. We cannot do better than to quote a few sentences with regard to this harbour from the last Blue Book on the Trade of British India presented to both Houses of Parliament. They thus describe Bassein during the shipping months:—"Creeks crowded with boats laden with paddy, mills at work from morning to night, the surface of the river and creeks covered inches thick with paddy husks, and shipping busily taking in the cleaned rice from the mills. These rice mills are a feature in the ports of Burmah. There is nothing like them in Continental India (except at Port Canning, and there the mills are a failure) where the rice is husked in the interior of the districts by the family of the cultivator before it is sent to the market for disposal. In Burmah the cultivator is too well to do to care about undertaking the trouble of husking the rice, and he leaves that to be done by the European purchaser at the port of shipment. These mills are worked by powerful machinery, moved by steam, and the coal, which is required by them, forms the main article of import from foreign countries into Akyab and Bassein, the latter port importing also a certain quantity of salt. Bassein is supplied with all her other imports from Rangoon in river steamers which ply twice a week through the narrow tidal creeks, lined with mangrove jungles, which form the Burmese Sunderbans between Rangoon and Bassein. The steamers belong to the Irawadi Flotilla Company, and are specially constructed for the service. Light as they are in draught in the dry weather they are often struck in the mud for hours together. These steamers do a very large trade in the carriage of passengers and cargo between Rangoon and Bassein."

AN INDIAN ZACCHÆUS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

IN the report of the Church Missionary Society read at the annual meeting in Exeter Hall, the following is quoted with approval from a statement by the Rev. V. Vedanayagam, a missionary in the employ of the Society, who, if we are to believe the Committee, always "writes in a tone of Christian manliness and humility":—

"In an adjoining pastorate of the same district there lived a man who supported himself by climbing palmyra trees six months in the year, and by farm-work at other times. Unable to read, he committed to memory some Christian lyrics; and during the mid-day recess, and in the evening, he would gather his neighbours to his house, sing lyrics, and speak to them of the sufferings of Christ, and the blessings derived therefrom. Having brought his own family and several others to Christianity, he asked for a Reader to be sent to the place, and built a house for him at his own expense. In his own residence a night-school was regularly conducted, he himself being one of the pupils. Heathens and Christians alike acknowledged his sincerity. Suddenly he was carried off by cholera. Many doubted whether the congregation would remain steadfast. But it proved to be a plant planted by God, and a small Church has since been built in the village by his surviving relatives."

Now, with all deference to the opinion of the Committee, this is just one of those stories which it would have been well either to omit from their annual report, or to tone down by translating it into language such as the author would have employed had he been writing for Indian readers. As it stands, the passage has, in our eyes, an aspect of grotesque unreality. There may be a reason for preferring the vague euphemism of "a man who supports himself by climbing palmyra trees" to the plain and unadorned "toddy-drawer" of our acquaintance; but we fear that readers at home are likely to have very indistinct ideas about the nature of the occupation referred to. We must admit, however, that "a toddy-drawer singing hymns" does not sound so well as "a man who supports himself by climbing palmyra trees committing to memory and singing some Christian lyrics." Then "the mid-day recess" introduces a further colouring of oriental grandeur into the description, the which become wellnigh sublime when this virtuous toddy-drawer is "suddenly carried off by cholera." Somehow this is always the way with toddy-drawers and other characters who take an exemplary interest in the sayings and doings of missionaries. Like Mark Twain's good little boy," they invariably die surrounded by weeping relatives, and sorrowing fellow Christians, who, to mark their sense of the irreparable loss which the country and the world at large have sustained in their removal, erect a church in memory of the virtuous departed.

Our readers will see that it would be easy to make a story of this sort appear most ridiculous; but out of respect for the motives of its author we refrain. Our object in calling attention to it is to point out that it is time for missionaries to abandon the highflown and unnatural style in which they are wont to relate their experiences, when writing for the information of credulous and—ill informed sympathizers at home.

CEYLON NEWS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.

(*Ceylon Times.*)

THE stormy weather which had prevailed in Colombo for several weeks previous to the departure of our last Overland mail, has at length given way to steadier winds and a less troubled sea. Shipping and landing goods from our roads can now be carried on without danger, and house property along the sea beach to the northward of the harbour is once more safe from the turbulent encroachments of the sea, though in the meantime a good deal of mischief has been done to various buildings. The floods in the vicinity of Colombo are gradually subsiding, and for the present we know the worst.

Advices from the coffee districts agree in representing the weather as unusually boisterous for some time past, but it is now far less stormy. In some places where there are exposed ridges of coffee, a number of small berries may be seen on the ground, partly caused by wind and partly by the unusual thickness of the clusters of fruit. Manuring is proceeding to a considerable extent, but generally there is little work going on upon any estate.

We understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a considerable augmentation of the Police Force of the Western Province, were an additional Superintendent is to be appointed. There is also to be an additional Superintendent for the Central Province, whose head quarters will probably be in Badulla.

At a recent land sale in Kandy, Lindula lots sold for average of £1 12-10-6 per acre; those in Maskeliya for £8-4-5 the acre.

The last meeting of the Municipal Council of Colombo presented one of somewhat remarkable features—that of a Burgher Councillor defending the practice of burial in churches in deference to the feelings of the Roman Catholic community, by some of whom the privilege of being interred within the precincts of a sacred edifice is regarded as a great honour. It is satisfactory to find, however, then, that the Council were not disposed to allow false sentiment to influence especially when we [illegible] that the last burial within a church [illegible] who had died from cholera, and it was [illegible] interments should be allowed inside the [illegible] future.

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CHINA NEWS.

(From the *N. C. Herald*, June 17.)

We hear that Mr. Von Brandt, the German Minister, goes home on leave by to-day's mail, and that it is his intention to return to China next March. By a reliable authority, we are informed that there is no rupture of friendly relations between the German and Chinese Governments, as rumoured.

We regret to have to record the death of a well-known and respected resident, Mr. Henry T. G. Savage, which happened Tuesday morning, as is supposed from the effects of over-exertion in a walking match against time on Saturday last. It appears deceased had backed himself to go the distance between the Central Hotel and the Bubbling Well and back again, making as nearly as possible six miles, in fifty-five minutes. He had, however, but imperfectly trained for the feat, and essayed it on Saturday. On the way to the Well, he showed no signs of fatigue, but on the return journey he became distressed and was thoroughly overcome by the time he reached the junction of the Kiangse and Nanking roads, where we are informed he fell insensible. He was assisted into Messrs. Lucas & Co.'s hong, and medical assistance obtained, but the unfortunate gentleman showed no signs of consciousness until about noon on Sunday, when he recognised persons around him. Hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he ultimately succumbed. As stated by our contemporary, the deceased was a general favourite.

The diseases which invariably follow famine have not only caused the death of two of the noble band of foreign Missionaries engaged in relief work in the famine area, but have now also stricken down the Chinese High Commissioner, Yuan Paoheng. He was associated with the Governor of Shansi in superintending the distribution of Government relief and the various financial operations for the raising of the necessary funds. His recent memorials on the suppression of the poppy cultivation and on the present state of the province, have deservedly attracted widespread attention. No one knew so well as he how hampered all schemes were by the want of the supplies and the poverty of the means of communication. By a recent *Gazette* we observe that he is dead. Since the above was written, we have received the melancholy news that another labourer in the cause of relief at Tientsin has died from typhus fever. The Rev. John Barradeile, of the London Mission there, has been zealously devoting himself in behalf of the famine sufferers in the country. His reports have occasionally appeared in the local papers, and attest his earnestness and activity in the work. It appears he was brought back from the country on the 21st ult. by his Chinese servant in a state of delirium from the above cause, and notwithstanding all the medical skill and kind attention bestowed on his case, he died on the 25th. Last year his wife died from the same malady. The news from the North is that sickness and death are widely prevalent, as a consequence of the famine. The natives are suffering and dying in great numbers, and the Missionaries, Catholic and Protestant, have from the same cause in not a few instances been called to their rest. One may well remark on the sentiment expressed by the Viceroy, and published in our last week's issue, that there must be something in the faith which would lead men to risk and even forfeit their lives in behalf of his starving countrymen. We would earnestly enforce it on the attention of the Chinese, as a truth of the highest value and authority, and which has found its verification in the deaths that have recently occured in the North.

A list of further subscriptions to the China Famine Relief Found, amounting to Tls. 189·90, has been published, bringing up the total to date to Tls. 09,280·78. The balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer is Tls. 5,760·85.

Who can now say that China is not advancing towards the adoption of free institutions? Slowly, it may be; but certainly, it is;—as witness the proclamation issued by the Viceroy and Governor of Canton actually calling upon the people to form themselves into volunteer soldiers and take up arms for the protection of their hearths and homes! All honour to the villagers of Fokan, who beat of their assailants without being asked or helped, and whose spirited example led to the issuing of the proclamation in question. It is further to be hoped that the expenditure of Tls. 3,920 for the purpose of commemorative tablets, may lead to more extended results in this commendable but totally unlooked-for direction.

Robberies of telegraph wire on the Great Northern Company's line to Woosung still continue to be perpetrated.

Monday's *Sin-pao* gives an account of an audience granted to an Englishwoman at Mandalay by the King and Queen of Burmah. The writer mentions that the King is of the Protestant Religion, and that nevertheless every time the British Minister visits him he takes off his boots and squats on his haunches. The editor naturally asks why foreign Ministers pretend when in China that they cannot conform to the ceremonies of the country, while they cheerfully conform thereto in Burmah?—Perhaps it is as well that the Chinese should know that the King is not only a strict Buddhist, but that on the death of the Chief Bonze some years ago he took possession of that dignified post himself, and, commenced shortly afterwards to distinguish himself by having a man slowly beaten to death. Our then Resident remonstrated at this cruelty, whereupon the King replied, "Sladen! Whenever you speak to me upon international law or like subjects, I listen attentively to what you have to say, but this is a case of heresy, the merits of which you foreigners cannot possibly understand." The beating thereupon re-commenced, and only ceased on the expiring of the heretic. Some years have now elapsed since the British Resident at Mandalay last removed his boots.

A recent number of the *Sin-pao* in translating for the information of its readers the steps proposed to be taken by the Government of India to impose some bounds on the liberty of the native Press, owing to their denunciations of "British tyranny," remarks naively that hitherto in Shanghai when the Government of China has had to complain of the somewhat candid criticisms of the local foreign Press, the Consul has replied that he had no power to interfere. The *Sin-pao*, in noting the seeming inconsistency, says it will watch with interest the action of the Indian Government.

JAVA NEWS.

(From the *Daily Times*, June 10.)

According to the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 3rd June, the Dutch losses during the recent military operations at Segli amounted to 9 killed and 30 wounded. The losses of the Achinese amounted on reliable authority to 250 killed and wounded. During these operations the Achinese, for the first time since the Acheen war began, poisoned the wells; at least on the troops arriving at a certain village the colonel in command ordered them not to march further, because all the wells in the [illegible] had been poisoned. A telegram, dated Kotta [illegible] May, states that a portion of the column sent to Segli had returned thither, and that the state of health there was satisfactory.

The *Sumatra Courant* gives private advices from the Battak country, stating that after the total defeat of the Battaks on the 11th May, several headmen, hitherto the faithful adherents of Singa Mangarajah, took the oath of submission. Afterwards, on the return march to Bahal Batu, the troops nowhere met with resistance, the people having really submitted. About 70 soldiers having been left to garrison a fort at Si Poholon, the main body of the troops set out on their march back to the coast and Padang.

East Coast of Sumatra (March). In the night of the 4th February, the Chinta Rajah estate in Langkat was twice assailed by a hundred or so Chinese coolies. With the help of Japanese labourers and of the inhabitants of a village on the opposite side of the river, the assailants were beaten off on both occasions. The Chinese thereupon took to flight. 44 of them were afterwards arrested by the police. Between Labuan Deli and Medan Chinese hawkers have been several times robbed of their goods. The robbers were runaway convicts attached to the garrison of the latter place.—*Javasche Churant*, 24th May.

The Chinese Loya festivity at Rhio. The following particulars of this barbarous custom have been furnished to the Surrbaya *Hannelsbad* from Rhio. "What is the Loya festivity? What religious significance, what tendency has it? Is it fanaticism or deception? We believe it is both! Or, is its tendency to push the business of the gaming houses here and to increase immorality?

"The Loyas are hired coolies excited by fanaticism and opium, to be the tools of the priests. During the days of the festivity, the Chinese look upon them as being in direct communication with the Evil one and worship them in order to exercise evil spirits during the year. These festivities took place here on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. Thousands of Chinese from the Straits and neighbouring islands (Singapore lies 5½ hours by steam from this while a steam boat under British colours plies regularly) arrived by steamer or prahs. Three times a day there took place great processions through this chief town, one Loya being seated on a chair, the seat of which was provided with sharp swords and another on a bench furnished with pointed nails sticking out, while a third cut his tongue in pieces, the blood being preserved as [illegible] the faithful. We even saw one of them near the Chinese headman washing himself with boiling oil and running three times through a blazing fire. Afterwards, we were invited into the temple were a Chinaman had become possessed by a spirit. He was forthwith, as being possessed by the devil, promoted to be a Loya and a piece of iron was thrust through his cheeks. During those days the Loyas make predictions often of a dangerouslypolitical nature. Thus, for instance, in the year 1875, a Loya foretold that the Captain Chinaman would be murdered and that the village on the neighbouring island of Singgarang would be burnt down. To keep up the prestige [?] of the Loyas such predictions must be fulfilled, and hence, the Captain Chinaman was actually murdered, and the village on Singgarang fell a prey to flames. When will the time come to make, by vigorous action, superstition and immorality give way to enlightenment and civilisation? It is true that Rhio is the only place in our Archipelago where these festivities may be celebrated, but when will they be abolished here also, following the example of China and Britain?"—Samarang *Courant*, 16th May.

The Batavia *Dagblad* of the 3rd June states that on the Sangir islands, off the North Coast of Celebes, a famine was prevailing by last accounts, many persons having died of hunger.

STRAITS NEWS.

(From *Straits Times*, June 15.)

A number of Commissions of Inquiry have been appointed during the last month or two, but with what results have not yet transpired. The latest appointed was one consisting of the Hon'ble Major MacNair, W. H. Read and J. R. MacArthur, and Captain Steward, of the P. O. and steamer Khedive at present in dock here, to consider what will be the best site for a lighthouse between Raffles' Light and Malacca.

At the Cable Conference in Melbourne it was resolved to offer the E. E. A. and C. Telegraph Co. a subsidy of £32,400 per annum for 20 years for the construction of a duplicate cable between Port Darwin and Singapore.

A collision took place on Sunday last, between the Hokien and Teo Chew Chinese arising out of a trifling dispute with respect to the use of one of the hydrants in the old Market, which threatened for a short time to assume the dimensions of a riot, but the disturbance was suppressed by the prompt appearance of a strong force of the police and the capture of 67 of the ringleaders.

[illegible] of robberies have been very numerous of late [illegible] place, and a very daring one was committed [illegible] in Tabuk Ayer Street, a house within 20 yards of the Police Station having been entered during the night and three iron safes with their contents removed, and not a trace of the thieves has been discovered.

MANILA NEWS.

(From the *Daily Times*, 12th June.)

"*Relief.*—In confirmation of our private information we hear to-day that the Government of these islands has now received intelligence of the afflicting condition of the province of Iloilo at present, where famine has made its appearance owing to the bad crops, even that of maize, the only food resource that remained to the inhabitants, having failed. It appears that the Chief of the said province has proposed the granting of the sum of 24,000 dlrs. in aid of those in distress, and we do not doubt that our worthy Ruler in authority will, with his usual zeal, take measures for the relief of those unfortunates who are deprived of the necessaries of life."—*Diario de Manila*, 17th May.

In the beginning of May two persons entered the house of the under Governor of the town of Duenas in Iloilo under pretence of handing over a document to him, and stabbed him to death. When policemen and others had surrounded the house to prevent his murderers from escaping, the latter opened fire upon them but were themselves killed after wounding five or six persons.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Manila on the 23d May.

AN ENGLISH PROTECTORATE OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

(*Spectator.*)

The Tory papers, among which we must now, alas! class the *Times*, have evidently received hints to put out feelers about a new and vast project, entertained either by the Government, or as is more probable, by the Premier alone. This is nothing less than that England should assume single-handed the direct Protectorate either of Turkey as a whole, or of the Turkish Empire in Asia. It is difficult to see how the two divisions of the Empire are to be separated, but from the amount of "eloquent" writing about the ruined cities and lost fertility of Asia Minor, from the incessant references to our position in India, and from the studious repetition of the untrue statement that the Sultan will henceforth be mainly an Asiatic potentate, and that it is in Asia he will be threatened, it is evident that some such idea is entertained. English "assistance"—which means money—and English officers, and English energy are to be placed at the service of the Sultan, and by them his Empire is to be re-invigorated, and regenerated, and re-populated, and its "resources developed" and its strength utilised, and we suppose, its Bonds in some way guaranteed. None of the journals state definitely how this great work is to be accomplished, or with what ultimate design it is to be attempted, but they all assume that it is an inevitable task, and one from which this country will not shrink. Most of them, indeed, speak of it with gratulation, as a great gain to the Empire, and a step in that "territorial development" to which manifest destiny always leads a "proud and successful" race. The *Times*, indeed, half hesitates, and talks of influencing Turkey through a Resident, whose advice, as in an Indian State, must always be taken; but the nearer the journal is to the counsels of the Premier, the wider is the scheme, till at last it becomes one indistinguishable from the plan under which Lord Clive at first attempted to govern Bengal, and which he abandoned only under the pressure of necessity.

It is nearly impossible that such a plan should proceed only from the excited imaginations of Turkish Bond-holders, eager for a three-per-cent guarantee, which would give them 10 per cent. on their investments and nearly perfect security. Either all Tory papers have been stricken at once with the same craze, or a dream of the largest kind is entertained—though we do not say it is mature—or has advanced beyond the possibility of the usual smooth, minimising speech from Sir Stafford Northcote—by powerful persons, and amounts to this—that England is in future to be invested with some direct authority over Asiatic Turkey, which will enable her to secure good government to its people, to ensure peace, to stop the "further aggressions of Russia," and to neutralise the formidable military position in Asia which Russia acquires by the cession of Kars and Ardahan. It is pointedly stated that the function to be performed cannot be performed by collective Europe, that it must be entrusted to some one Power, and that this must be, from the nature of things, either Russia or England, which latter country must have a recognised "position" from which to exert her authority. If this means only that we are going to govern Egypt, we agree without repugnance, because the gain to the world will compensate for the weight cast upon Great Britain, and because the sovereignty of the Isthmus would make India finally secure from maritime attack, until the Australian Republic assumes the place it must one day take in Asiatic waters. But it clearly does not mean this, or why all these eulogiums on the potentialities of Asia Minor? If it means, as some strange hints seem to render possible, that Great Britain should occupy the Euphrates Valley from the Cilician Gates south-east to the Persian Gulf, then we wait to hear the opinion of experts on what sounds *prima facie* a wild project, due to a desire to obtain possession, either direct or actual, of the Holy Land,—a project which will excite all fanatics, alike in Russia and in the Latin countries, almost to madness, and might entirely change the whole course of European politics. But if it means, as it seems to mean, that England should accept a new and direct responsibility for the whole of Asiatic Turkey, and either establish a "Residency" at Constantinople, with irresistible rights of advice and control, or form a European Civil Service, nominally under the Sultan, but really under the Foreign Office, for the regeneration of the Empire on that continent, then we desire, without at first expressing either approval or disapproval, to describe the inevitable consequences of either of the two alternatives.

The first will fail, as it always has failed. The group of Pashas who make up official Turkey are not seeking the good government of Asia in any European sense, are not anxious to maintain order, and induce prosperity, and promote progress, but are seeking to govern either for their own advantage, or in accordance with the precepts of a creed which secures to none but its own votaries any rights which they cannot defend by force. They will treat the Resident with the deepest respect, will issue any laws he advises—and he could scarcely improve upon the laws already issued and disregarded—and will go on governing by exaction and tyranny as before. They know no other method. In a short time, probably a few months, for Arab and Christian Rayah alike have lost their old awe of the Turk, the Pashas will be resisted in the old way, namely, by insurrections, or ryot, or flight from the harassed province, and then the Resident must either remain passive—that is, give up the task of securing good government—or must commit that most terrible of crimes, the crime of using the irresistible strength of Western civilisation to crush resistance to the oppression of Oriental barbarism. English or Indian soldiers must reseat the Pashas driven out or threatened for their barbarities. The latter policy is impossible. It was impossible even a century ago, when men were less moved than they are now by cruelty, when it took six months for a letter from India to reach London, and when years might elapse before a cry like that of the Rohillas against Hastings could call up a defender in the British Parliament. Now, when within a year Asiatic Turkey would be full of British travellers, when the newspaper correspondent is in every city, and the Manchester bagman in every orderly village, when a full Treasury is essential to decent Government, and oppression at once destroys civilised [illegible], the truth would be known too quickly, and the system would break down in a year, under an explosion of national abhorrence. Government by Mussulman Asiatics and responsibility to the British Parliament cannot be combined. The two civilisations are too different, the two creeds incompatible in principle, the two sets of governing persons too divergent in ideas and aims and educated consciences. The average British Member, once compelled to understand Turkish government in Asia Minor, or Syria, or Egypt, would not endure to be responsible for it for a day, and would either abandon the attempt, or substitute for it—and this would be his course—direct and efficacious European control. Every Pasha who governed like a Pasha would be replaced by an English Commissioner, governing like an Anglo-Indian in a Non-Regulation Province. Failure or direct government would be the immediate alternative, and the second is obviously the one to which the projectors look, and as they want a sound finance to begin with, will probably try from the first.

To that project we have no moral objection to raise. If Asiatic Turkey is to be governed by an English Civil Service, and English commandants of Turkish regiments, and English mayors of municipalities, Turkey and the world will alike be the gainers, but at what a price to England! She would indeed be superseding the Turks, but she would be taking on herself a second India, without its complete sovereignty, would have to guarantee a vast Empire against Russia, to govern a dark population, which under her sway would increase to tens of millions, spread over provinces each of them a kingdom, and to do it all for the benefit of a potentate whose Court would pass its life in endeavours either to thwart her efforts, or to absorb all the benefit of their results for their selfish or evil luxury. Imagine governing India for the benefit of the Great Mogul! Our forces are to ensure peace, and the Sultan to be great thereby. Our magistrates are to refill the districts, that conscription may make a Turkish army formidable. Our Collectors are to restore prosperity, that an effete Court may revel in unimaginable luxury and caprice. Ten years would not have passed before the country would be weary of such a task, would cry out that the waste must cease, that the revenues must be spent on the people, that the country regenerated by Englishmen must not be plundered for the benefit of a corrupt Court. The early Indian system, which endured so short a time that it is not even remembered, would be superseded by the later Indian system, and England would have on its hands a second Asiatic dependency, so placed by nature that it must be garrisoned against Russia like a fortress, and garrisoned by men capable of scientific warfare; that its proceedings and its fate would be objects of incessant jealousy to all European States, and that it could be reached only so long as we maintained by endless fleets the freedom of the seas against the maritime coalitions which France, Austria, Italy, and Russia would be almost compelled to form. Is the "weary Titan" really about to stoop his back to that tremendous burden? If he is, if the Englishman, knowing the facts, having counted the cost, having surveyed the ground, is resolved that in the interest of the world he will govern Asiatic Turkey as he now governs India, that he will run all the risks of the consequent wars, and all the greater risks which his own freedom will incur from the reflex action of Anglo-Turkish ways, we at least shall pause before we resist his determination. There would be a heroism in such an effort, a moral grandeur in such a self sacrifice, before which mere political judgment might well retire, to bethink itself whether patriotism is the highest duty of man, whether gain to mankind may not justify even risks to England. It is not with reason that one can refute Muller, when he says that, moneyless, he will receive and feed all orphans that come. But we do not believe that the Englishman has decided on any such task, that he sees in the least whither he is being led, that he has even a glimpse of what a separate English Protectorate over Turkey must shortly mean. He sees only that he is to gain a "glorious diplomatic victory," and that Mr. Layard is to be great in Constantinople, and as he mistook Plassey for a mere victory, mistakes a Protectorate for a grant of more power, without more work, more responsibilities, or more taxation. If the Tory papers, with the *Times* at their head, are not talking nonsense, he will soon be undeceived.

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WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch	...Rs.	25
Do. Hunting do.	...	25
Do. [illegible] do.	...	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

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Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
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Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,20[illegible]
Silver eight day Lever Watches	[illegible]
Brass Chronographs, watch size	[illegible]
Silver do. do.	[illegible]
Brass do. large size	[illegible]
The Second Hand in all the[illegible] returned to starting p[illegible]	[illegible]
Pedometers, 1st q[illegible]	[illegible]
&c., &c.	

A be[illegible]
Neck[illegible]
Ch[illegible]

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

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Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JULY 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ *Anna.*
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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„ 1862	£[illegible]
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[illegible]

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[illegible]OD'S